THE MODERN SPELLER

BOOK TWO

REVISED EDITION

VAN WAGENEN

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10\,1/1 \\
24\overline{)\,25000} \\
24 \\
\hline
100 \\
96 \\
\hline
10 \\
24 \\
\hline
16
\end{array}
$$

$2/3$ mi answer

$$5\frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Robert Miller
Room 11

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BOOK TWO

REVISED EDITION

BY

KATE VAN WAGENEN

FORMERLY PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2, BOROUGH OF BRONX;
LATER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 53, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
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PREFACE

To the Revised Edition

This speller has been thoroughly and systematically revised in accordance with recent investigations of the most commonly used words. The vocabulary has been subjected to drastic changes and all difficult punctuation marks have been put in grades a year or two later than their position in the former series.

Sources of the Vocabulary. The *Teachers' Word Book*, compiled by Edward L. Thorndike, has been the basic guide in revising the vocabulary of this series. This book is an alphabetical list of 10,000 words found to be most common in a count of 4,500,000 words. Every word that is listed among the first three thousand words, or among the most frequently used words in our language, appears in this series. Many of the words of the fourth and fifth thousands also appear.

In addition to the Thorndike List, the following lists were used:

The Jones List, comprising 4523 words selected from an examination of 15,000,000 words in themes of 1050 school children.

The Ayres List of 1000 words, prepared by combining the results of four concrete studies.

The Chancellor List of 1000 commonest words in daily correspondence.

The Smith List of 1125 words, consisting of the commonest of 75,000 running words in the spontaneous compositions of the public school children of Madison, Wisconsin.

The Cook and O'Shea List of 3200 of the most frequently used words in the family correspondence of thirteen adults.

The Studley and Ware List of 3470 words, compiled from many sources.

Dr. Willard F. Tidyman, State Normal School for Women, Farmville, Virginia, author of *The Teaching of Spelling*, examined the six lists above and selected 1254 words common to four or more of these lists. Every one of these 1254 words appears in this series.

To put the matter briefly, our vocabulary comprises:

The first 3000 words of Thorndike's List
The 1000 words of the Ayres List
The 1254 words of Tidyman's merged list

The author has spent twenty years in elementary school supervision, — twelve years in a school of eighty classes with a varied shifting population and eight years as principal of a school of fifty classes in a different neighborhood. During these years she has made many tests and investigations, the results of which are embodied in this work.

In the preparation of this series she wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the criticisms of the following prominent members of the New York City School System:

Dr. James Lee, District Superintendent of the schools of Greater New York, who has made a life study of words.
Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of the schools of Greater New York and author of *Composition in the Elementary School, Principles and Methods of Teaching Reading, Word Study in the Elementary School.*
Miss Katherine D. Blake, Principal of P. S. 6, Manhattan.
Miss Mary C. Bergen, Principal of P. S. 59, Manhattan.
Miss Mary A. Magovern, Principal of P. S. 76, Manhattan.
Miss Millicent Baum, Principal of P. S. 101, Manhattan.
Miss Anne J. Farley, Principal of P. S. 183, Manhattan.

The author also wishes to acknowledge the material aid given by the teachers of P. S. 53, Manhattan, and by Margaret O'Hagan and Anna Mulligan, Assistants to Principal in the same school.

FIFTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Words that illustrate spelling rules are placed below the lessons and in the reviews.

1

Let us do our duty in our shop, or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the home, just as well as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle.

— THEODORE PARKER.

du'ty	shop	rank
du'ties	of'fice	

When words end in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* before an additional syllable, as: duty, duties; busy, busily, business. When *ing* is added, the *y* is not changed, as: deny, denying; empty, emptying.

2

Whether our stove is fed by oil, coal, or gas, we must always use it with the greatest care. Fire itself is a good servant but a bad master.

stove	it self'	mas'ter
oil	ser'vant	

3

Hear the rain whisper,
"Dear Violet, come!
How can you stay in your underground home?
Up in the pine boughs
For you the winds sigh,
Homesick to see you
Are we — May and I."

— LUCY LARCOM.

whis'per	un'der ground
vi'o let	home'sick

4

Fire has been known to cause awful damage, because someone forgot what he had been told. It is impossible to be too careful in obeying the laws made for our benefit.

aw'ful	for got'	ben'e fit
dam'age	im pos'si ble	

REVIEW

merry	busy	escape	early
merriment	busily	escaping	forty
pleasant	business	listened	language

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next lesson to a general review, giving no new work.

5

In City Hall Park, New York, there is a statue of the young patriot, Nathan Hale. Have you ever heard why this monument was erected to his memory?

stat'ue	mon'u ment	mem'o ry
pa'tri ot	e rect'ed	mem'o ries

When a noun ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* before *es*, as: memory, memories; liberty, liberties; beauty, beauties.

6

During the Revolution Washington wished to obtain some information about General Howe's plans. As somebody of great bravery was needed, Captain Hale was chosen to go to the enemy's camp.

Rev o lu'tion	some'bod y	ob tain'
in for ma'tion		cho'sen

To show possession we add the apostrophe and *s* to a word, as: Howe, Howe's; enemy, enemy's.

7

It required great courage to venture inside the enemy's lines, but Hale did not hesitate. He probably thought he would return in safety.

re quired'	in side'	prob'a bly
cour'age	hes'i tate	

8

Captain Hale was unable to accomplish his purpose, for he was arrested by the English as a spy, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. He met his death with the same courage that had marked his life.

un a′ble	ac com′plish	pur′pose	spy
	ar rest′ed	hanged	

Review

imagine	hurry	buy	baby
imagining	hurried	easy	babies
imaginable	nephew	guest	fierce

9

Though he was not permitted to write to his mother, he did not complain. When the moment for his sacrifice arrived, he said, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

per mit′ted	com plain′	sac′ri fice	re gret′

Words of one syllable and words accented on the last syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a syllable beginning with a vowel, as: permit, permitted; begin, beginning.

10

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

— Patrick Henry.

peace	slav′er y	course
pur′chased	al might′y	

When we prefix *all* or add *full* to a word, we drop one *l*, as: almighty, fearful.

11

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation,
That is known as the children's hour.

— LONGFELLOW.

be gin′ning	low′er	oc cu pa′tion
pause	day′light	

12

The flight of the Monkey People through treeland is one of the things nobody can describe. They have their regular roads from fifty to seventy feet above ground, and by these they can travel at night if necessary.

— KIPLING.

flight	no′bod y	nec′es sa ry
mon′key	reg′u lar	

When a word ends in *y* preceded by a *vowel*, simply add *s* to form the plural, as: monkey, monkeys; turkey, turkeys.

Review

liberty	begin	half	wolf
liberties	beginning	just	wolves
bears	clear	tired	whether

13

One Saturday morning Lillian's mother asked her whether she'd like to go shopping. "Oh, mother, what a question!" laughed Lillian. Then she ran upstairs to dress and in her haste nearly knocked down her tiny brother Robert.

shop'ping	Lil'li an ques'tion	up stairs' knocked	laughed

14

Joseph begged me to leave the piazza and go to see his fine vegetables. I was delighted to see that the spinach and asparagus were almost ripe and that there were quarts of strawberries on the vines.

begged	pi az'za	as par'a gus
spin'ach	straw'ber ries	

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night the names of ten games played by girls, boys, men, and women. Try to find from the dictionary how each name is spelled, so that you may have a perfect lesson. Take this list to the class and write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

15

When Bessie does not recite her lessons promptly to her brother, she always copies each sentence very carefully in her composition book. I am sure that if she does this very often she will soon surprise her teacher with perfect lessons.

Bes'sie	cop'y	prompt'ly	com po si'tion
re cite'	cop'ies	sen'tence	

16

How much time he gains, who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks, but only at what he does himself to make it just and holy.

— Marcus Aurelius.

neigh'bor	ho'ly	ho'li ness

Review

toward	reply	knew	empty
truthful	replied	producing	empties
ought	surprised	meant	tongue

17

Sir Walter Raleigh was a famous Englishman who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He gained her goodwill by a very simple act of courtesy. Have you ever heard the story?

Wal'ter	E liz'a beth	cour'te sy
reign	sim'ple	

18

History tells us that Queen Elizabeth was about to cross a muddy road, when Raleigh noticed that she paused for a moment. He took from his shoulders a beautiful velvet cloak and spread it in her pathway.

his'to ry	mud'dy	cloak
his'to ries	vel'vet	spread

Note the word *beautiful*, which follows the rule under Lesson 10.

19

When Raleigh spread his cloak in Queen Elizabeth's path, she was so pleased with this attention that she smiled and ordered him to appear at court. There she gave him his title and bestowed rich lands upon him.

at ten'tion	court	be stowed'
smiled	ti'tle	

20

"Is that a man's cub? I have never seen one," said Mother Wolf. A wolf accustomed to moving his cubs can mouth an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws closed right on the child's back, not a tooth scratched the skin.

— Kipling.

ac cus'tomed	jaws	tooth	mouth
mov'ing	closed	scratched	

REVIEW

body	always	try	lady
bodies	also	tried	ladies
once	almost	trouble	hoping

21

The law of the Jungle never orders anything without a reason. It forbids every beast to eat man, except when he is killing to show his children how to kill. Then he must hunt outside the hunting grounds of his pack or tribe. — KIPLING.

jun′gle	for bids′	tribe
an′y thing	beast	

22

If we separate a unit into any number of equal parts, each part is a fraction of that unit. The word "fraction" comes from a Latin word which means "to break." We have many other words derived from the same root.

sep′a rate	e′qual	de rived′
u′nit	frac′tion	

ABBREVIATIONS

M.D. = doctor of medicine	etc. = and so forth (*et cetera*)
Col. = colonel	
Sec. = secretary	doz. = dozen
D.D. = doctor of divinity	gal. = gallon

23

Last Wednesday my sister Blanche was six years old. She received a doll's carriage and a scarlet cloak. She laughed merrily when she saw her birthday cake with its six lighted candles on the table.

Blanche	car′riage	mer′ri ly
re ceived′	scar′let	

24

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. For He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. — *The Bible.*

world	there of′	es tab′lished
found′ed	floods	full′ness

REVIEW

carry	thief	built	lemons
carried	thieves	although	speak
obliged	invited	break	Tuesday

25

There was once a violent sea fight off the coast of New England, and Captain Lawrence commanded the American vessel. He was noted for his bravery, and though wounded and dying, cried with his last breath, "Don't give up the ship!"

vi′o lent	ves′sel	breath
coast	brav′er y	

26

And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever.

— TENNYSON.

curve join brim'ming for ev'er

27

Grace Darling was the daughter of a lighthouse keeper. It was her father's business to keep the light burning in all sorts of weather. They both knew that failure to do this might cause great loss of life.

dar'ling keep'er fail'ure
daugh'ter weath'er

CONTRACTIONS

we'll = we will or shall
shan't = shall not
'twas = it was

28

One cloudy night Grace was awakened by loud screams. She knew that the current had driven some ship on the rocks. She cried, "Oh, father, there's a wreck in the harbor and the people are calling for help!"

cloud'y cur'rent
a wak'ened har'bor

REVIEW

forty	read	valley	such
fourteen	week	valleys	much
Indians	several	pleasure	please

29

The wind swept across the water, and Grace's father said, "It won't be possible to go until morning." At dawn the ship was discovered in the distance, and though they feared the waves would swallow their small boat, nevertheless they started.

swept	dis cov'ered	nev er the less'
pos'si ble	swal'low	won't

30

Grace took an oar and helped her father until they reached the wreck. Those who were on board crowded into the frail boat, and the sailors with their precious freight rowed back to the lighthouse.

pre'cious	crowd'ed	sail'ors
board	frail	freight

CONTRACTIONS

o'er = over
e'er = ever
ne'er = never

31

Tired little baby clouds,
Dreaming of fears,
Turn in their air cradles
Dropping soft tears.
Great snowy mother clouds,
Brooding o'er all,
Let their warm mother tears
Tenderly fall.

— Mrs. L. L. Wilson.

cra'dles drop'ping brood'ing ten'der ly

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night the description of some person that you may select. Do not use more than forty words.

Example:

The policeman who stands near our school is very tall. He has black hair, blue eyes, and a thin straight nose. He smiles when we pass. His clothes are always clean and his shoes carefully shined.

32

The Puritans who first settled in New England came to this country for religious freedom. As soon as they had provided shelter for themselves, they built a church.

Pu'ri tans re li'gious shel'ter
set'tled pro vid'ed

REVIEW

tomatoes	melons	thought	April
potatoes	different	Wednesday	February
loose	business	Thursday	instead

33

These early Puritans also knew the value of a thorough education. In every colony schools were established as soon as churches. Sometimes the teaching and the preaching were done in the same building.

val′ue	ed u ca′tion	col′o ny
thor′ough	preach′ing	col′o nies

34

Clytie was a fair young girl with yellow hair, who always dressed in green. She delighted to wander in the fields, glancing constantly at the sun. "I love the sun," she said, nodding to him, "for he is so beautiful."

de light′ed	glance	con′stant ly	nod
wan′der	glanc′ing		nod′ding

35

As the breeze caressed her curls, Apollo was sure he had never seen such a beautiful creature. He thought it a pity she should die; so he turned her into the yellow blossom which we know as the sunflower.

breeze	crea′ture	sun′flow er
ca ressed′	blos′som	

36

For Thanksgiving dinner we had a fine big turkey with chestnut dressing. We had onions, turnips, cranberries, and several other things. I thought the pumpkin pie was the best of all. Do you agree with me?

Thanks giv'ing chest'nut cran'ber ry cran'ber ries tur'nips pump'kin a gree'

REVIEW

sugar	beauty	complete	famous
seems	beauties	careful	beneath
grammar	which	listened	length

37

For my vacation I went into the mountains of western Maryland, where I stayed until harvest. There were eighty head of cattle on the place, besides several turkeys, chickens, and geese. My playmates and I spent many pleasant days in the woods and fields.

va ca'tion west'ern har'vest cat'tle play'mates moun'tain

38

My geography tells me that New York is the largest city on this continent. Its five boroughs contain millions of people, and it owes its importance to its excellent position on the Atlantic coast.

ge og'ra phy ge og'ra phies con'ti nent bor'oughs mil'lion im por'tance po si'tion

39

Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed;
Heavenly blessings without number
Gently falling on thy head.

— Isaac Watts.

slum′ber an′gels guard heav′en ly

40

In the French capital the people are familiar with every sort of dress. It would certainly be a very queer style that would cause these people to stare.

French	fa mil′iar	cause
cap′i tal	style	stare

Review

laid	ready	city	knee
directed	would	cities	suppose
brought	injured	approach	reason

41

Our handsome ocean steamers are wholly different from those of thirty years ago. Instead of narrow berths, many of them have fine brass beds, and each steamer has a library where one may spend many pleasant hours.

hand′some	whol′ly	li′bra ry
steam′ers	berths	li′bra ries

42

I am sorry you had a headache and could not attend Andrew's party. The children played games awhile and then sang several songs. Louise played the piano. Before we went home, we had currant cake and chocolate ice cream.

pi an′o	head′ache	choc′o late
pi an′os	cur′rant	a while′

43

From the trolley we saw some boys teasing an odd looking old man. We were very much pleased to see the janitor of our house treat these boys so roughly that they were glad to escape.

tease	trol′ley	jan′i tor
teas′ing	odd	treat

44

To be a gentleman does not depend on the tailor or the toilet. Good clothes are not good habits. A gentleman is just a gentle-man, — no more, no less.

— Bishop Doane.

gen′tle man de pend′ tai′lor toi′let clothes

Abbreviations

Mr. = Mister	yd. = yard
Mrs. = Mistress	ft. = foot
Dr. = Doctor	in. = inch

REVIEW

again	two	arrived	excite
guess	straight	eagerly	exciting
none	meadows	anxious	excitable

45

Our country, which is called the United States of America, was originally a dense forest where cities and railroads were entirely unknown. Can you picture the deep woods and silent rivers of those early days?

U nit'ed States		rail'roads
o rig'i nal ly	dense	un known'

46

When Columbus reached America, he found it inhabited by a copper-colored race whom he called Indians. Many of these singular people gathered round the white men and gazed at them in astonishment.

in hab'it ed	cop'per	as ton'ish ment
sin'gu lar	gazed	

47

These red men lived in huts or wigwams made of birch bark. From this bark they also made their canoes, which were light in weight and most beautiful in appearance.

wig'wams	ca noe'	weight
birch	ca noes'	ap pear'ance

48

They lived by hunting and fishing. They were not very industrious, though they raised some corn and tobacco. In many ways they were like children. They often traded valuable furs for a handful of brilliant beads.

in dus'tri ous to bac'co val'u a ble bril'liant

REVIEW

though	coming	general	voice
whether	writing	labor	succeed
always	having	knows	couple

49

The Indians at their worst were cruel and unforgiving, but they had great pride, and therefore never showed by their expression that they felt pain, anger, or sorrow. What do you think of this side of their character?

worst	ex pres'sion	sor'row
there'fore	an'ger	char'ac ter

50

Some day I hope you will have the opportunity of reading Helen Hunt Jackson's charming story of Indian life, called "Ramona." In addition to this piece of prose, many poems have been written about the Indians.

op por tu'ni ty	charm'ing	prose
op por tu'ni ties	ad di'tion	

51

Oliver brought a note asking his teacher to excuse him for being tardy. On his way to the bakery for a loaf of bread, he lost his nickel and was obliged to return home for another.

Ol'i ver	ex cuse'	tar'dy
bak'er y	nick'el	

52

Last Wednesday I went to the grocer's for some sweet biscuit, four bunches of radishes, a box of raspberries, and three ounces of ginger. As these things cost eighty-five cents, what change did I receive from two dollars?

bis'cuit	rasp'ber ry	ounc'es
rad'ish es	rasp'ber ries	gin'ger

Review

loaf	cousin	divide	during
loaves	friends	dividing	divisor
nothing	nineteen	multiply	believe

VOCABULARY OF FIFTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

accomplish
accustomed
addition
agree
almighty
angel
anger
anything
appearance
arrested
asparagus
astonishment
attention
awakened
awful
awhile

bakery
beast
begged
beginning
benefit
berth
Bessie
bestowed
birch
biscuit
Blanche
blossom
board
borough
bravery
breath
breeze
brilliant
brimming
brooding

canoe
canoes
capital
caressed
carriage
cattle
cause
character
charming
chestnut
chocolate
cloak
closed
clothes
cloudy
coast
colonies
colony
complain
composition
constantly
continent
copies
copper
copy
courage
course
court
courtesy
cradle
cranberries
cranberry
creature
crowded
currant
current
curve

damage
darling
daughter
daylight
delighted
dense
depend
derived
discovered
dropping
duties
duty

education
Elizabeth
equal
erected
established
excuse
expression

failure
familiar
flight
flood
forbid
forgot
forever
founded
fraction
frail
freight
French
fullness

gazed
gentleman
geographies
geography
ginger
glance
glancing
guard

handsome
hanged
harbor
harvest
headache
heavenly
hesitate
histories
history
holiness
holy
homesick

importance
impossible
industrious
information
inhabited
inside
itself

janitor

jaw
join
jungle

keeper
knocked

laughed
libraries
library
Lillian
lower

master
memories
memory
merrily
million
monkey
monument
mountain
mouth
moving
muddy

necessary
neighbor
nevertheless
nickel
nobody
nod

nodding

occupation
odd
office
oil
Oliver
opportunities
opportunity
originally
ounce

patriot
pause
peace
permitted
piano
pianos
piazza
playmate
position
possible
preaching
precious
probably
promptly
prose
provided
pumpkin
purchased
Puritan

purpose

question

radishes
railroad
rank
raspberries
raspberry
received
recite
regret
regular
reign
religious
required
Revolution

sacrifice
sailor
scarlet
scratched
sentence
separate
servant
settled
shelter
shop
shopping
simple
singular

slavery
slumber
smiled
sorrow
spinach
spread
spy
stare
statue
steamer
stove
strawberries
style
sunflower
swallow
swept
tailor
tardy
tease
teasing
tenderly
Thanksgiving
therefore
thereof
thorough
title
tobacco
toilet
tooth
treat
tribe
trolley
turnip
unable
underground
unit
United States
unknown
upstairs
vacation
valuable
value
velvet
vessel
violent
violet
Walter
wander
weather
weight
western
whisper
wholly
wigwam
won't
world
worst

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

limit
bloody
moreover
attendance
restless
liquid
Canada
backward
apart
lightning
beggar
foul
princess
temple
thus
fifth
feather
combine
priest
modest
reform
chapel
host
wither
boundary
naval
pierce
choice
olives
arch
spark
tread
wept
forehead
govern
dentist
canvas
brief
pasture
stuff
feeble
country
stake
willow
fuel
coach
cushion
hello

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

brilliant
Elizabeth
originally
shopping
precious
nickel
industrious
holiness
accomplished
colonies
expression
freight
headache
courtesy
asparagus
familiar
chosen
angels
guard
spinach
moving
religious
pianos
Lillian
histories
vacation
weight
boroughs
geographies
accustomed
courage
heavenly
wreck
therefore
weather
tobacco
appearance
canoe
currant
fullness
clothes
permitted
received
probably
libraries
sailors
opportunities
impossible
janitor
necessary
reign
thorough
United States
neighbor
knocked
memories
pumpkin
separate
Revolution
singular
biscuit
glancing
hesitate
chestnut
beginning
chocolate
daughter
cloudy
bestowed
cranberries
dropping
discovered
crank
Puritan
scratched
character
creature
caressed
carriage
Blanche
purchased
promptly
spread
steamer
peace
obtain
importance
preaching
question
recite
required
thereof
treat
worst
whisper
cause
excuse
course
failure
fraction
patriot

FIFTH YEAR — SECOND HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Words that illustrate spelling rules are placed below the lessons and in the reviews.

1

Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, because they are gone forever.

— HORACE MANN.

some'where sun'rise sun'set
re ward' of'fered

Consult the previous grade, Lesson 9, and tell why the *r* in *offered* is not doubled when *ed* is added.

2

The fact is that to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

— SYDNEY SMITH.

fact worth scram'ble

3

Ceres was the goddess of grains and flowers. One pleasant morning her daughter Proserpina said, "Mother, I beseech you, let me walk across the fields. I believe I can find a crocus or perhaps some lilacs."

be seech′ a cross′ cro′cus li′lacs

Rule for *ie* and *ei*:—*i* before *e* except after *c* or when sounded as *a*, as in *neighbor* and *weigh*.

Believe, shield, receive, skein.

— Brewer.

4

"You may go," said Ceres, "but it's dangerous to venture far from home, as you may meet with some accident." Proserpina hastened out into the sunlight and began to amuse herself by picking flowers.

dan′ger ous ven′ture ac′ci dent has′tened
a muse′ her self′

Review of Contractions

Review all the contractions listed in Third Year—Second Half, Fourth Year, and Fifth Year — First Half.

Review

story	make	excuse	radish
stories	making	excusing	hoping
separate	maker	excusable	weather

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a review, giving no new work.

5

Proserpina knew she was disobedient, but she went on farther and farther from home. She smelled the fragrance of the flowers and for several hours entirely forgot her mother's advice.

dis o be′di ent	fra′grance	far′ther
smelled	knew	ad vice′

To show possession we add the apostrophe and *s*, as: mother, mother's; girl, girl's. When a word ends in *s*, we usually add the apostrophe only, as: the girls' hats were stolen.

6

Finally with a rumbling noise Pluto came forth from the earth in a chariot drawn by four coal-black horses. He seized the young girl's trembling form and bore her downward to the lower world.

rum′ble	char′i ot	down′ward	trem′ble
rum′bling	drawn		trem′bling

Review the rule according to which the *e* in *rumble* and *tremble* is dropped before *ing*.

7

When Ceres heard this, she was very angry. She declared that Pluto must return her child immediately; otherwise not a stalk of grain should ever grow upon the surface of the earth.

de clared′	oth′er wise	sur′face
im me′di ate ly	stalk	

8

At last a messenger went to Jupiter and begged him to persuade Pluto to release Proserpina before the earth entirely dried up. Jupiter said, "If she's eaten nothing in the lower world, she may return to her mother."

mes'sen ger	re lease'
per suade'	eat'en

Consult the previous grade, Lesson 9, and tell why the *g* in *beg* is doubled when *ed* is added.

REVIEW

raspberry	merry	cried	February
raspberries	merrily	dried	November
carriage	merriment	fried	laugh

9

Proserpina had eaten six seeds while in Pluto's dismal home. This was done through ignorance, and so Jupiter determined not to be too harsh. He said henceforth she need remain with Pluto but six months in each year.

dis'mal	hence forth'	de ter'mined
ig'no rance	harsh	

10

Ceres always celebrates her daughter's return from the lower world by changing the entire aspect of the earth. When Ceres begins to beautify the land, we may be sure she is getting ready to greet her daughter.

cel'e brates	change	beau'ti fy
as'pect	chang'ing	greet

In the previous grade you learned several rules for spelling. State the rules that apply in the following: *always, changing, beautify, getting.*

11

He thinks of you before himself;
He serves you if he can;
For in whatever company,
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty 'tis the same,
The manner tells the tale;
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

— MARGARET SANGSTER.

serves	dis cern'	signs

12

Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States. He was born in Virginia, and like all Southern gentlemen addressed everyone in a most polite and agreeable manner.

pres'i dent	south'ern	a gree'a ble
Vir gin'i a	ad dressed'	

ABBREVIATIONS

Pres.	= President	wk.	= week
Va.	= Virginia	mo.	= month
D.C.	= District of Columbia	yr.	= year
Jr.	= Junior	lb.	= pound (*libra*)

When we shorten or abbreviate certain words, we must remember to put a period after the short form.

REVIEW

spool	much	always	almost
cool	such	glassful	also
tool	pleasant	truthful	surprised

13

One day as Jefferson was walking through his estate with his grandson, he observed that one of his slaves raised his cap and bowed politely as they passed. The master returned the salute.

grand'son	slaves	sa lute'
ob served'	mas'ter	

14

The grandson scarcely seemed to have an idea that the servant was there. Noticing his careless conduct, Jefferson said, "Thomas, do you permit a slave to be more of a gentleman than you are?"

scarce'ly	serv'ant
i de'a	care'less

15

Oh, the doll's house! It was a stone-fronted mansion with real glass windows and a real balcony. There were three distinct rooms in it; a sitting room and a bedroom elegantly furnished and a little kitchen.

— CHARLES DICKENS.

man'sion	bal'co ny	el'e gant ly
dis tinct'	bal'co nies	fur'nished

16

Whenever I buy bacon, beef, mutton, or veal, I go to the store of J. B. Frank & Co., whose meat is both cheap and good. As they treat their customers well, I'm sure they do an excellent business.

ba′con	veal	cus′tom ers
mut′ton	cheap	

Write the names of three firms that do business in your town or in a neighboring town.

Review

any	permit	liberty	begin
cough	permitted	liberties	beginning
great	injured	itself	purchased

17

When Mr. Bird goes to the city, he will find that conductors give transfers only at the time passengers pay their fare. I believe this rule was made because many dishonest people tried to cheat the company.

con duc′tors	pas′sen gers	cheat
trans′fers	dis hon′est	

18

One morning about eleven o'clock Edith decided to make a cake as soon as the oven was hot. "This large bowl," said her aunt, "is the one to use when you put the flour through the sieve."

E′dith de cid′ed ov′en bowl sieve

19

A wind came up out of the sea,
And said, "O mists, make room for me."
It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"
It touched the wood bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."

— LONGFELLOW.

mists shout leaf'y ban'ners a wake'

20

Does your sister ever order groceries by postal? Thursday I sent for a pound of cheese, a box of sardines, and two quarts of molasses. To-day the grocer said that he had not received my message.

gro'cer ies pos'tal cheese sar dines' mes'sage mo las'ses

REVIEW

necessary	copy	say	move
nobody	copies	says	moving
knocked	composition	sentence	movable

21

I once heard a blind man say, "What do you think I'd give to know what my mother's face looks like?" When impatient or inclined to grumble, compare your lot with his and try to imagine how he felt.

im pa′tient	grum′ble	im ag′ine
in clined′	com pare′	

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

If you live in a city, write at home to-night the names of seven public buildings in your city. If there are no public buildings in your town, write the names of five kinds of grain and five implements used in harvesting grain. Do not guess the spelling of any word. Look for it in the dictionary. To-morrow in class, write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

22

Before you leave school, I hope you will read "The Life of Laura Bridgman." When she was two years old, scarlet fever deprived her of both sight and hearing. This book will explain to you how she was instructed.

Lau′ra	de prived′	in struct′ed
fe′ver	ex plain′	

23

It may astonish you to know that she received her education entirely through the sense of touch. On several articles, such as forks, knives, and spoons, were placed the names of the objects in raised letters.

as ton′ish	ob′ject	ar′ti cles	sense

What rule is followed in forming the word *knives?*

24

Laura examined these labels until she knew the difference between them. Then she was given similar labels on separate pieces of paper, and she usually placed the word "fork" on the fork, and the word "spoon" on the spoon.

ex am′ined la′bels u′su al ly dif′fer ence sim′i lar

REVIEW

history	shop	knife	therefore
histories	shopping	knives	every
separate	question	receive	Thursday

25

These exercises were repeated, until she finally saw that these signs gave her power to tell her thoughts to others. When she was successful, she became so interested that she studied constantly.

ex′er ci ses	pow′er	suc cess′ful
re peat′ed	in′ter est ed	

26

Her brain soon became very active, and she was taught grammar, and arithmetic through fractions. She gained a knowledge of geography from a raised map. She was fond of sewing and knitting and never spent an idle moment.

brain	knowl′edge	knit
act′ive	i′dle	knit′ting

27

Her judgment of distances was very accurate. She had the ability to walk straight toward a door, put out her hand at the proper time, and grasp the handle.

judge	ac′cu rate	prop′er
judg′ment	a bil′i ty	grasp

28

Laura Bridgman received her education at Perkins' Institute in Boston. Her peculiar case aroused an immense amount of interest, because she was the first deaf, dumb, and blind person to be taught the use of language.

in′sti tute	a roused′	dumb
pe cul′iar	im mense′	

REVIEW

pocket	birthday	taught	loose
jacket	woman	caught	meant
won't	women	forty	trouble

29

A good deed is never lost. He who sows courtesy reaps friendship; and he who plants kindness gathers love. — BASIL.

sows	reaps	friend′ship

It is as easy to draw back a stone thrown from the hand as to recall a word once spoken. — MENANDER.

thrown	re call′

CONTRACTIONS

let's = let us
can't = cannot
ma'am = madam

30

"Come," cried the mouse, "let's play hide and seek!" Then all the funny little mice began to run through the cellar, till suddenly their play was interrupted by what seemed to be a horrible giant.

fun'ny　　in ter rupt'ed　　gi'ant
cel'lar　　hor'ri ble

31

Did you ever notice the glory of the heavens? Be sure to look out of your chamber window this evening. See whether you can find the Dipper and the North Star.

glo'ry　　heav'ens　　dip'per
glo'ries　　cham'ber

32

Aunt Helen and her two nieces were obliged to wait an hour for a train at a small mountain village. "Oh, Elsie," cried Emma at last, "see that smoke! It surely must be the engine that has just come through the tunnel!"

niec'es　　smoke　　tun'nel
El'sie　　en'gine

REVIEW

wolf	anything	full	hour
wolves	grammar	fullness	awakened
spread	hoarse	daughter	wreck

33

As Virginia entered the dining room, she saw a butterfly on the ceiling. "Would you really believe," said she, "that this beautiful shining creature was ever a horrid caterpillar?"

din′ing	hor′rid	cat′er pil lar	shine
ceil′ing	re′al ly		shin′ing

34

As soon as my brother graduates from college, mother will take the children to Atlantic City for the bathing. She says that I must remain at home until after promotion, as I can't afford to lose so much time from school.

grad′u ates	lose	pro mo′tion
col′lege	bath′ing	af ford′

35

There are many forms of amusement at Atlantic City. My brother, who is a fearless swimmer, often goes to the end of the long piers. Margaret and I are fond of watching the surf from the board walk.

a muse′ment	swim	piers
fear′less	swim′mer	surf

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night the names of ten four-footed animals and the names of ten birds. Find from the dictionary how each name is spelled. Take these lists to the class to-morrow and write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

36

Have you ever seen one of those huge old-fashioned bedsteads that used to be found in every household? Mother often describes the one which she remembers, with its four tall posts and snowy muslin curtains.

huge old-fash′ioned bed′steads house′hold mus′lin

Review

holy	drop	stop	instead
holiness	drooping	stopping	turnips
crowded	thorough	pleasant	vacation

37

Balboa was a Spanish subject who came to America in search of gold. After a long stormy voyage he landed at the Isthmus of Panama and with several companions began to explore the country.

Span′ish	voy′age	isth′mus
Pan a ma′	com pan′ions	ex plore′

38

Some friendly Indians told Balboa of a wonderful country beyond the mountains. Although wild beasts often threatened to devour him and his men, nevertheless they continued their journey across the isthmus.

won′der ful threat′ened con tin′ued
al though′ de vour′

What rules are followed in the spelling of *wonderful* and *although?*

ABBREVIATIONS

Supt. = Superintendent No. = number
P. O. = post office bbl. = barrel
P. S. = postscript ct. = cent
Hon. = Honorable Mt. = Mount, or Mountain

39

When they reached a great height and looked down upon the glistening waters of the Pacific Ocean, Balboa felt that no man had ever made a more glorious discovery than he.

height Pa cif′ic dis cov′er y
glis′ten ing glo′ri ous dis cov′er ies

40

In his youth Lincoln was clerk for a small village merchant. He once gave a customer the wrong change, and when he found his mistake, he hastily closed the store and walked miles to correct his error.

clerk	hast'y	cor rect'
mer'chant	hast'i ly	er'ror

REVIEW

geography	importance	library	tease
geographies	heavenly	libraries	teasing
boroughs	color	familiar	headache

41

Don't waste your life in doubts and fears. Spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours or ages that follow it.

— RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

doubts	per form'ance	your self'
as sured'	prep a ra'tion	

42

It is only in some corner of the brain which we leave empty, that Vice can obtain a lodging. When he knocks at your door, be able to say. "No room for your lordship, pass on!" — BULWER LYTTON.

lodge	lodg'ing	lord'ship

43

Ships from foreign ports enter the harbor of the City of New York through a channel at Sandy Hook. They are then in the Lower Bay, which has such a large area that an immense fleet can be anchored there.

for′eign a′re a an′chored
chan′nel fleet

44

From the Lower Bay ships pass to the Upper Bay through a passage or strait called the Narrows. This magnificent harbor contains Governor's Island, Ellis Island, and Bedloe's Island, which is crowned with an immense statue.

pas′sage mag nif′i cent strait gov′ern or

REVIEW

raspberry	just	brilliant	value
raspberries	tardy	tobacco	valuable
biscuit	nickel	worst	janitor

45

This lofty figure is called "Liberty Enlightening the World." It was designed by Bartholdi and was given to the United States by the French Republic.

loft′y en light′en ing re pub′lic
fig′ure de signed′

46

France truly showed a kindly spirit when she gave us the Statue of Liberty to celebrate the first one hundred years of American independence. It was not placed in position, however, until 1885. Have you ever read Whittier's poem on this subject?

France kind′ly spir′it in de pend′ence tru′ly

47

"Marion," said her sister as she motioned to her, "let's steal out toward the woods and gather some daisies. I'm sure I saw several down near the old fountain, but I can't go alone."

Mar'i on	steal	can't
mo'tioned	foun'tain	dai'sies

48

During colonial days the Liberty Bell was brought from England to Philadelphia, and afterward the following words were written upon it: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

co lo'ni al	af'ter ward	pro claim'
Phil a del'phi a	fol'low ing	through out'

REVIEW

exclaimed	joyful	educate	benefit
asleep	truthful	educating	benefiting
avenue	careful	country	angel

49

This bell first proclaimed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. It was rung annually until the metal finally cracked. It was then placed in the State House, where its echoes are forever silent.

a dop'tion	an'nu al ly	cracked
dec la ra'tion	met'al	ech'oes

50

A large amount of cotton has always been raised in the South. In colonial days negroes separated the seeds from the raw cotton by hand. The African negro was able to work in these fields, where the white man would faint with the heat.

cot′ton	Af′ri can	faint
ne′gro	ne′groes	raw

51

This hand work was slow and costly even for the wealthy planters of that day. In 1793, however, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, which is a machine used to separate the seeds from the cotton.

cost′ly	wealth′y	in vent′ed	ma chine′

52

As the negroes gained skill in the operation of this "gin" or engine, cotton raising was introduced more largely in the South. The fiber was spun into threads, and the threads were woven into cloth.

skill	in tro duced′	spun
op er a′tion	fi′ber	wo′ven

REVIEW

useful	fourth	cent	to-day
cheerful	distance	familiar	to-night
ninety	Brooklyn	capital	to-morrow

VOCABULARY OF FIFTH YEAR — SECOND HALF

ability
accident
accurate
across
active
addressed
adoption
advice
afford
African
afterward
agreeable
although
amuse
amusement
anchored
annually
area
aroused
article
aspect
assured
astonish
awake

bacon
balconies
balcony
banner
bathing
beautify
bedstead
beseech
bowl
brain

can't
careless
caterpillar
ceiling
celebrate
cellar
chamber
change
changing
channel
chariot
cheap
cheat
cheese
clerk
college
colonial
companion
compare
conductor
continued
correct
costly
cotton
cracked
crocus
customer

daisies
daisy
dangerous
decided
declaration
declared
deprived
designed
determined
devour
difference
dining
dipper
discern
discoveries
discovery
dishonest
dismal
disobedient
distinct
doubt
downward
drawn
dumb

eaten
echoes
Edith
elegantly
Elsie
engine
enlightening
error
examined
exercise
explain
explore

fact
faint
farther
fearless
fever
fiber
figure
fleet
following
foreign
fountain
fragrance
France

friendship
funny
furnished

giant
glistening
glories
glorious
glory
governor
graduate
grandson
grasp
greet
groceries
grumble

harsh
hastened
hastily
hasty
heavens
height
henceforth
herself
horrible
horrid
household
huge

idea

idle
ignorance
imagine
immediately
immense
impatient
inclined
independence
institute
instructed
interested
introduced
interrupted
invented
isthmus

judgment

kindly
knew
knit
knitting
knowledge

label
Laura
leafy
lilac
lodge
lodging
lofty

lordship
lose

machine
magnificent
mansion
Marion
master
merchant
message
messenger
metal
mist
molasses
motioned
muslin
mutton

negroes
niece

observed
object
offered
old-fashioned
operation
otherwise
oven

Pacific
Panama
passage
passenger
peculiar
performance
persuade
Philadelphia
pier
postal
power
preparation
president
proclaim
promotion
proper

raw
really
reap
recall
release
repeated
republic
reward
rumble
rumbling

salute
sardine
scarcely
scramble
sense

servant
serve
shine
shining
shout
sieve
sign
similar
skill
slave
smelled
smoke
somewhere
southern
sow
Spanish
spirit
spun
stalk
steal
strait
successful
sunrise
sunset
surf
surface
swim
swimmer
threatened
throughout
thrown
transfer
tremble
trembling
truly
tunnel
usually
veal
venture
Virginia
voyage
wealthy
wonderful
worth
woven
yourself

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

bosom
omitted
temper
ivory
charity
movement
brand
swarm
trial
virtue
leader
grandfather
election
raven
partner
central
minister
retreat
bridle
accuse
seventh
graze
devil
bureau
mute
sweat
exceed
dairy
pistol
thrust
deem
plunge
decay
mistress
swaying
umbrella
isle
erring
repose
mankind
tomb
vapor
lover
dismiss
tumble
lumber
trooping
hedge
yoke
tempt

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

glorious
enlightening
caterpillar
ability
usually
wonderful
anchored
crocus
hastened
release
successful
passenger
magnificent
surface
proclaim
horrible
judgment
Philadelphia
threatened
voyage
although
giant
disobedient
assured
college
exercises

veal
accurate
doubts
fragrance
discoveries
old-fashioned
sardines
throughout
ceiling
dining
beseech
addressed
elegantly
nieces
scarcely
height
machine
sieve
persuade
labels
ignorance
lodging
molasses
articles
echoes
companions

groceries
noticing
Panama
shining
thrown
customers
friendship
conductors
balconies
difference
changing
offered
similar
immediately
knitting
servant
peculiar
independence
cellar
interrupted
performance
isthmus
Pacific
negroes
daisies
foreign

government
declaration
colonial
knowledge
steal
signs
huge
message
observed
sense
repeated
really
truly
tunnel
wealthy
impatient
muslin
salute
swimmer
immense
idea
interested
channel

SIXTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Words that illustrate some spelling rule are placed below the lessons and in the reviews.

1

Abraham Lincoln is one of the marvels of history. No land but America has produced his like. His goodness of heart, his sense of duty, his unselfishness, his simplicity were never disturbed either by power or by opposition. — GOLDWIN SMITH.

mar'vels un self'ish ness sim plic'i ty
dis turbed' op po si'tion

2

O blackbird! sing me something well.
While all the neighbors shoot thee round,
I keep smooth plats of fruitful ground,
Where thou may'st warble, eat, and dwell.

— TENNYSON.

black'bird smooth fruit'ful war'ble

3

Last Saturday my brother took me to see the game between Harvard and Yale. "Be sure," said mother, "that you do not lose either your gloves or your handkerchief in that great crowd, for I cannot provide you with new ones."

Har′vard	gloves	pro vide′
Yale	hand′ker chief	pro vid′ing

Note to teachers: See Manual for use of dictionary.

Abbreviations

Anon.	= anonymous	Mme.	= Madame
B.C.	= before Christ	Messrs.	= plural of *Mister*
A.D.	= after Christ (*anno Domini*)	mdse.	= merchandise
S.O.S.	= Send out succor (a wireless call for help)		

4

Helen Keller, whose marvelous life resembles that of Laura Bridgman, was born in 1880 in a small Southern town. When she was a baby, a serious illness closed forever the two gateways of knowledge — sight and hearing.

mar′vel ous	se′ri ous	gate′ways
re sem′bles	ill′ness	

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a general review of the week's work.

Review

beg	beauty	balcony	fight
begged	beautify	balconies	bright
somewhere	offered	lilacs	sight

5

Her mother read of the means employed to teach Laura Bridgman; so she applied to Perkins' Institute and there procured a teacher. At that time Helen was seven years old and a very sensitive and retiring child.

ap ply′	pro cured′	re tire′	em ployed′
ap plied′	sen′si tive	re tir′ing	

6

The teacher who was engaged to instruct Helen commenced the training by giving her a doll. Then the word "doll" was frequently spelled into Helen's hand, until it occurred to the child that this was the name of the object.

en gaged′	fre′quent ly	oc cur′
com menced′		oc curred′

Language Work

In previous grades you have learned many contractions. After each one of the following, write out the words the contraction represents.

aren't	doesn't	they're	don't
isn't	who's	'tis	I'd
I'll	it's	can't	you've

7

She had great difficulty in learning "mug" and "water." She constantly confused them, though her teacher with the utmost patience endeavored to explain which was which.

dif′fi cul ty	con fused′	pa′tience
dif′fi cul ties	ut′most	en deav′ored

8

One day Helen's teacher guided her to a well, and, as the stream struck against one of the child's palms, the teacher spelled "water" into the other. At once the mystery of language seemed to dawn upon the child.

guid′ed	palm	mys′ter y
struck	a gainst′	mys′ter ies

REVIEW

bathe	dear	truly	pleasant
bathing	every	knitting	vegetables
destroyed	sleeve	elbow	dangerous

9

She needed no further urging to learn. Her teacher was often compelled to scold her for working too much. During her first sea bath she inquired, "Who put salt into the water?"

fur′ther	urge	com pel′
in quired′	urg′ing	com pelled′

10

When she was ten years old, she was taught to speak. She was continually practicing sounds of all kinds, and when her earnest efforts met with success she said, "Now I feel as though I were let out of prison."

con tin′u al ly	prac′tice	suc cess′
ear′nest	prac′tic ing	pris′on

LANGUAGE WORK

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home a list of ten flowers. Opposite each name write the color of the flower. Find from your dictionary how each word is spelled. Take these lists to the class and write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

11

When Helen was twenty, she passed her examination for college, using a typewriter to do the work. Then she spoke and read French and German. Does not the story of her success create a feeling of admiration for her sublime courage?

ex am i na′tion	Ger′man	ad mi ra′tion
type′writ er	Ger′man y	cre ate′

12

Many of the artists whose works are on exhibition in our museums acquired their reputations in the countries of Europe. Most of them believe, therefore, that one must study art in the Old World.

art'ists mu se'ums rep u ta'tion
ex hi bi'tion ac quired'

REVIEW

notice	loose	haste	begin
noticeable	won't	hastily	beginning
cellar	can't	dining	farther

13

In 1813 Commodore Perry, under most fearful difficulties, won a great naval victory on Lake Erie. Before the actual contest began, he raised a flag bearing these words: "Don't Give Up the Ship."

com'mo dore ac'tu al con'test
fear'ful nav'al

14

When we consider the superior training of the British, the result of the expedition seems like a miracle. Perry announced his conquest in the following words: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

ex pe di'tion su pe'ri or con'quest
mir'a cle an nounced'

15

Mother goes to the dry goods stores every Friday, because that is bargain day. I shall leave here at two o'clock to-day and go with her to choose a flannel waist and a raincoat to wear to school.

bar'gain	flan'nel	rain'coat
choose	waist	

16

A sacred burden is this life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

— Frances A. Kemble.

sa'cred	stead'fast ly	goal
sol'emn ly	fal'ter	

Language Work

Many abbreviations were taught in previous grades. Copy the following and write what each abbreviation represents.

D.C.	St.
Jr.	etc.
Hon.	bbl.
M.D.	lb.
Rev.	No.

Review

here	change	distances	persuade
there	changing	judge	immediately
president	changeable	judgment	celebrates

17

Last week we bought several small articles, such as scissors and buttons, which we took home. Finally we bought nineteen yards of calico. "If I send this parcel," said the salesman, "you may not receive it until Monday."

scis'sors	cal'i co	sales'man
but'tons	par'cel	sales'men

18

Some of your hurts you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived,
But what torments of grief you endured
From evils which never arrived!

— Ralph Waldo Emerson.

sur vived'	grief	e'vils
tor'ments	en dured'	

19

For many years our national government has been controlled either by the Republican or by the Democratic party. There are several other political parties in the United States. Can you mention some of them?

na'tion al	Re pub'lic an	po lit'i cal
gov'ern ment	Dem o crat'ic	men'tion

20

The teacher wrote a declarative sentence on the blackboard, and then called Alice to the front of the room. "Underline the adjective," said she, "and use the colored chalk to do it."

de clar'a tive	ad'jec tive
black'board	chalk

REVIEW

scarcely	knife	decide	cheap
servant	knives	deciding	writing
agreeable	used	serves	sieve

21

There are so many different ways of forming the plurals of nouns that I sometimes confuse them. During the next grammar lesson I intend to make an attempt to understand the explanation of the rules.

plu'rals	in tend'	ex pla na'tion
nouns	at tempt'	

THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

The dictionary tells us the spelling, pronunciation, meaning, and use of a word. In order to get information quickly, we must know how to find the word we want. These exercises will not only help you use the dictionary, but will also help you to find names in the directory and telephone book. Arrange the following words according to the alphabet, putting all those that begin with *a* in one list, those that begin with *b* in another list until every word is placed. Keep the list you make for future lessons.

February	shoes	though	whole
none	loose	nineteen	raise
their	ready	break	trouble
wrote	business	since	believe
ache	easy	friend	separate
laid	tear	sugar	Wednesday
enough	Richard	among	needle
again	forty	listened	every
name	baker	fear	like

22

The inventor, Thomas A. Edison, was born in Ohio; while at school, he showed no signs of the genius for which he is remarkable. Before he was nine years old, however, he read with his mother's assistance many books on electricity.

in ven'tor	re mark'a ble	e lec tric'i ty
gen'ius	as sist'ance	

23

When he was eleven, he began to earn his living by selling newspapers on a railway train. His business grew so rapidly that he soon employed a helper. Then he spent his time making experiments in the baggage car.

news'pa pers	rap'id ly	bag'gage
rail'way	ex per'i ments	

24

He always took a great interest in the work of the telegraph operators at the various stations and longed for a favorable opportunity to learn the business.

tel'e graph	va'ri ous	fa'vor a ble
op'er a tors	sta'tions	

Review

dishonest	laugh	grocery	articles
conductor	cheese	groceries	astonish
janitor	impatient	usual	interest

25

One day while waiting for a train, Edison looked in the direction of the track and saw the operator's child playing in the path of an approaching locomotive. Luckily he rescued her, and in return the operator taught him telegraphy.

di rec'tion	luck'y	res'cued
lo co mo'tive	luck'i ly	te leg'ra phy

The Use of the Dictionary

Open your dictionary to the letter *c* and give attention to the second letter of each word. You will notice that there are many words beginning *ca*. No words in our language begin *cb* or *cd*, so the words following *ca* begin *ce*; the next *ch*, etc. Now take the words following Lesson 21 that you arranged alphabetically, and rearrange them in dictionary order, regarding the second letter of each word only.

26

In less than the ordinary length of time he became an expert telegraph operator. He later went to New York, where, weary and lonesome and with scarcely a penny in his pocket, he walked the streets until he was attracted by a crowd of workmen in a large office.

or′di na ry	pen′ny	at tract′ed
ex pert′	wea′ry	lone′some

27

One of the instruments used in this office was out of repair, and the men had spent hours trying to locate the trouble. In a flash Edison saw what was the matter and, to the amazement of everybody, he corrected it at once.

in′stru ments	lo′cate	mat′ter
re pair′	flash	a maze′ment

28

One of the members of the firm immediately offered Edison a salary of three hundred dollars a month. He then began to prosper, as he had sufficient money to perfect those wonderful schemes which were forever passing through his mind.

mem′bers	pros′per	schemes
sal′a ry	suf fi′cient	

REVIEW

through	knowledge	dumb	awful
active	peculiar	tear	benefit
idle	immense	horrible	impossible

29

Edison perfected the Bell telephone and the electric light. He also invented the phonograph and many instruments used in telegraphy. "Every invention with which my name is connected," said Edison to a friend, "has been the result of months of patient toil."

tel'e phone	pho'no graph	re sult'
e lec'tric	in ven'tion	

30

A lady while entertaining Turner, a celebrated English painter, implored him to tell her what his secret was. "I have no secret, Madam," he replied, "but hard work."

en ter tain'ing	paint'ers	se'cret
cel'e brat ed	im plored'	mad'am

31

There are no fairy folk that ride
About the world at night,
Who give you rings and other things
To pay for doing right.

But if you do to others what
You'd have them do to you,
You'll be as blest as if the best
Of story books were true.

— Alice Cary.

folks blest

32

The first scenes of the Revolution took place in the neighborhood of Boston, the capital of Massachusetts. The unjust measures of the British had stirred the Americans to very great activity.

scenes	un just′	stir	neigh′bor hood
meas′ures	Brit′ish	stirred	

Review

imagine	voyage	chosen	avenue
fever	Panama	sugar	holiday
college	doubt	necessary	hoping

33

During the years of 1773 and 1774 there was a popular belief among the colonists that the unjust taxation of the English Parliament would finally bring on a struggle.

pop′u lar	col′o nists	Par′lia ment
be lief′	tax a′tion	strug′gle

34

In 1773 and 1774 many hundreds of colonists obtained muskets and bayonets and drilled without ceasing. They promised that, in the event of war, they would be ready to assemble at a minute's notice.

mus'kets	bay'o nets	cease
e vent'	as sem'ble	ceas'ing

35

In the spring of 1775 Paul Revere, one of the most courageous of the minute men, discovered General Gage's plan. It was the general's intention to send a regiment to Concord to destroy the American stores which were hidden throughout that district.

cou ra'geous	reg'i ment	dis'trict
in ten'tion	hid'den	

36

Paul Revere resolved to warn the patriots of the approach of the British. He went to the opposite side of the river and there, a lonely horseman, awaited the signal that was to tell him which way the English were going.

re solved'	horse'man	sig'nal
op'po site	a wait'ed	

REVIEW

machine	echo	negro	Revolution
wealthy	echoes	negroes	accomplish
cotton	colonial	lose	Philadelphia

37

As soon as he could distinguish the gleam of the lanterns, he gave rein to his horse and rode through Lexington to Concord. His midnight ride aroused the entire country.

dis tin′guish	lan′terns	mid′night
gleam	rein	

38

When General Gage reached Lexington, he beheld a throng of sixty minute men, who defied his authority. "Disperse, ye rebels!" cried the English officer, "lay down your arms and disperse!"

de fy′	au thor′i ty	be held′	throng
de fied′	dis perse′	reb′els	

39

As the Americans did not surrender, the soldiers fired, and seven patriots fell. Here then at Lexington was the first battle of the Revolutionary War. In this war against Great Britain the colonists were forced to defend themselves in many hard-fought battles.

sur ren′der	de fend′
Brit′ain	Rev o lu′tion a ry

40

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington is a legal holiday in Massachusetts. In 1908 the school children of Boston took a prominent part in unveiling a marble tablet to the memory of Paul Revere in Faneuil Hall.

le′gal	un veil′ing	tab′let
prom′i nent	mar′ble	

REVIEW

separate	since	successful	believe
business	governor	drank	empty
great	republic	thank	grammar

41

Study his story closely, boys and girls. It grows greater with each retelling; for, as time goes on, Abraham Lincoln will rise above his fellows as the greatest, noblest man of the wonderful nineteenth century.

— PHILLIPS BROOKS.

no′ble	no′blest	nine teenth′	cen′tu ry

42

Do you remember why Columbus undertook his voyages of discovery? He was striving to find shorter trade routes. From that time until to-day, men have sought by every possible means to conquer distance.

strive	un der took′	routes
striv′ing		con′quer

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home four complete sentences, using one of the following groups somewhere in each sentence.

. The American flag
A Mexican pony
Some Japanese lanterns
A Chinese laundry

43

With the completion of the Suez Canal the sea trip from western Europe to India was greatly lessened. After that engineers became interested in the question of a similar canal at Panama.

com ple′tion	ca nal′
less′ened	en gi neers′

44

The French Panama Canal Company was the first to undertake to build a canal at the Zone. Ferdinand de Lesseps was made president of this company. The French people believed that his experience at Suez would doubtless enable him to manage this affair successfully.

un der take′	ex pe′ri ence	doubt′less
zone	af fair′	

REVIEW

through	know	itself	Isabel
assured	knock	whisper	Helen
performance	kneel	violet	Ellen

45

Ten years after the commencement of the work, the French Company was unable to proceed through lack of money. Many millions had been spent in connection with the work, and a multitude had died of fatal fevers.

com mence'ment	pro ceed'	fa'tal
mul'ti tude	con nec'tion	

46

In 1904 Congress purchased from the French Company and from the Republic of Panama all rights in this territory. Have you ever read of any of the dreadful difficulties which our engineers overcame in this tropical country?

dread'ful	de vel'op	ter'ri to ry ter'ri to ries	trop'i cal

47

The climate of Panama is tropical, and there is also an enormous percentage of moisture in the air. The land is very fertile.

cli'mate	e nor'mous	per cent'age
mois'ture		fer'tile

48

In the rainy season the rivers become raging torrents. Hence a canal in this region must render ample protection against all such perils, as its route follows the course of the most violent stream on the isthmus.

tor′rents	am′ple	ren′der
re′gion	per′ils	

REVIEW

read	steal	strait	thorough
daisy	steel	straight	Puritans
daisies	Thursday	Wednesday	religious

49

In many places the laborers were forced to cut their way through treacherous swamps, where it was difficult to find a solid foundation on which to build. Here the workmen also fought malaria and other diseases.

treach′er ous	swamps	foun da′tion
ma la′ri a		dis eas′es

50

The principal cut on the isthmus is at Culebra. The cutting of nine miles of solid rock and the removal of such vast quantities of material formed one of the greatest problems of the work.

prin′ci pal	quan′ti ty	prob′lems
re mov′al	quan′ti ties	

51

Congress discussed for some months the advantages of both a sea-level canal and a lock canal. Before reaching a decision much expert testimony was taken. Finally the plans for a lock canal were adopted.

dis cussed′	ad van′tag es	a dopt′ed
tes′ti mo ny	de ci′sion	lev′el

52

Many millions were spent on the canal, but it is a great benefit to commerce generally, and a great advantage to several sections of our country. Now it is a common thing for goods to be transported entirely by water from California to New York.

com′merce	sec′tions	trans port′ed
gen′er al ly	com′mon	Cal i for′ni a

REVIEW

benefit	stop	January	receive
benefited	stopping	February	among
weight	trouble	Tuesday	ceiling

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word or syllable put before a word to modify its meaning.

I. *in, im, un* — not

unintelligent	inexact
unfinished	incomplete
impracticable	impossible

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating each prefix.

II. *re* — back; again

rewrite	return
repay	revolt
revoke	reassure

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this prefix.

III. *pre* — before

prefix	preface
prevent	prelude
predict	preliminary

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this prefix.

IV. *mis* — wrong; wrongly

misconduct	misgovern
misjudge	mislead
misinterpret	misrepresent

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this prefix.

V. *non* — not

nonsense	non-resident
non-attendance	non-member
non-productive	non-delivery

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this prefix.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a word or syllable added to a word to modify its meaning.

I. *ful* — full of; abounding in; containing

artful	wistful
beautiful	delightful
mournful	faithful

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this suffix.

II. *hood* — the state of

boyhood	brotherhood
childhood	girlhood
manhood	priesthood

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this suffix.

III. *ing* — used to form the present participle and verbal nouns

losing	traveling
loving	studying
dropping	offering

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this suffix.

IV. *less* — without

friendless	sleepless
cloudless	restless
noiseless	endless

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this suffix.

V. *ous, eous, ious* — full of; worthy of

perilous	joyous
piteous	famous
curious	anxious

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write one word illustrating each of these suffixes.

STEMS

A stem is a foundation word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added.

I. *dic, dict* — to say

dictate	contradict
dictionary	predict
benediction	valedictory

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

II. *duc, duce, duct* — to lead; to bring

introduce	abduction
produce	deduction
reduce	viaduct

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

III. *capit* — the head

capital	cape
capitulate	cap
decapitate	capitol

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating this stem.

IV. *port* — to carry

export	reporter
import	support
porter	portable

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

V. *cent* — hundred

centennial	centenary
percentage	century
centipede	centimeter

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

VOCABULARY OF SIXTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

acquired	assemble	blest	climate
actual	assistance	Britain	colonist
adjective	attempt	British	commenced
admiration	attracted	button	commencement
adopted	authority		commerce
advantage	awaited	calico	commodore
affair		California	common
against	baggage	canal	compel
amazement	bargain	cease	compelled
ample	bayonet	ceasing	completion
announced	beheld	celebrated	confused
applied	belief	century	connection
apply	blackbird	chalk	conquer
artist	blackboard	choose	conquest

contest
continually
courageous
create

decision
declarative
defend
defied
defy
Democratic
develop
difficulties
difficulty
direction
discussed
disease
disperse
distinguish
district
disturbed
doubtless
dreadful

earnest
electric
electricity
employed
endeavored
endured
engaged
engineer
enormous
entertaining
event
evil
examination
exhibition
expedition
experience
experiment
expert
explanation

falter
fatal
favorable
fearful
fertile
flannel
flash
folks
foundation
frequently
fruitful
further

gateway
generally
genius
German
Germany
gleam
glove
goal
government
grief
guided

handkerchief
Harvard
hidden
horseman

illness
implored
inquired
instrument
intend
intention
invention
inventor

lantern
legal
lessened
level
locate
locomotive
lonesome
luckily
lucky

madam
malaria
marble
marvel
marvelous
matter
measure
member
mention
midnight
miracle
moisture
multitude
museum
musket
mysteries
mystery

national
naval
neighborhood
newspaper
nineteenth
noble
noblest
noun

occur
occurred
operator
opposite

opposition
ordinary

painter
palm
parcel
Parliament
patience
penny
percentage
peril
phonograph
plural
political
popular
practice
practicing
principal
prison
problem
proceed
procured
prominent
prosper
provide
providing

quantities
quantity

railway
raincoat
rapidly
rebel
regiment
region
rein
remarkable
removal
render
repair
Republican
reputation
rescued
resemble
resolved
result
retire
retiring
Revolutionary
route

sacred
salary
salesman
salesmen
scene
scheme
scissors

secret
section
sensitive
serious
signal
simplicity
smooth
solemnly
station
steadfastly
stir
stirred
strive
striving
struck
struggle
success
sufficient
superior
surrender
survived
swamp

tablet
taxation
telegraph
telegraphy
telephone
territories
territory
testimony
throng
torment
torrent
transported
treacherous
tropical
typewriter

undertake
undertook
unjust
unselfishness
unveiling
urge
urging
utmost

various

waist
warble
weary

Yale

zone

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

cultivate	gallop	somewhat	thirst
Roman	curse	weapon	eight
spear	rhyme	spake	journey
mantle	vanity	fiery	package
droop	worship	misery	grease
associate	poultry	wrath	bridge
professor	score	tower	slipper
cupboard	violence	referred	snake
renew	mingle	knell	unite
trodden	perish	peanut	captures
withdraw	depot	uttered	else
beard	mirth	weave	objection
skilful	groan	register	income
poison		contains	

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

gleam	inventor	locomotive	announced
calico	telephone	occurred	telegraph
superior	lessened	serious	luckily
marvelous	unveiling	remarkable	solemnly
treacherous	assistance	advantage	museums
various	illness	defied	rescued
acquired	adjective	genius	malaria
guided	decision	endeavored	scissors
authority	further	amazement	practicing
electric	applied	compelled	diseases
routes	Revolutionary	flannel	baggage

doubtless
handkerchief
continually
nineteenth
principal
miracle
quantities
Parliament
moisture
Britain
difficulties
fearful
opposition
ordinary
patience
simplicity
mysteries
ceasing
exhibition
colonists
distinguish
percentage
courage
engineer
earnest
bargain
neighborhood
phonograph
commodore
discussed
commencement
enormous
create
Democratic
experience
electricity
waist
throng
world
weary
fought
implored
thought
disperse
canal
write
receipt
seized
believe
already
instant
occasion
occur
business
employed

SIXTH YEAR — SECOND HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Words that illustrate spelling rules are placed below the lessons and in the reviews.

1

Nothing can supply the place of books. They are cheering or soothing companions in solitude, illness, affliction. The wealth of both continents would not compensate for the good they impart.

— WILLIAM E. CHANNING.

sooth'ing sol'i tude af flic'tion
com'pen sate im part'

2

In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

— LONGFELLOW.

el'der wrought un seen'
build'ers mi nute'

3

One of the most beautiful marches ever written is the wedding hymn from the opera of Lohengrin. Whenever the opera is performed, the orchestra plays this hymn at the marriage of Lohengrin and Elsa of Brabant.

wed′ding	op′er a	or′ches tra
hymn	per formed′	mar′riage

4

The story on which this particular opera is founded relates that Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, has vanished. Elsa, his sister, is accused of spiriting him away.

par tic′u lar	van′ished	spir′it ing
re lates′	ac cused′	

Review

disturbed	apply	occur	disobedient
provide	applied	occurred	advice
providing	illness	serious	determined

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a review, giving no new work.

5

The one who accuses Elsa is Count Frederick, whose chief desire is to gain possession of Elsa's property and to be made ruler of the duchy. Elsa is summoned before King Henry and there declares that she is innocent.

Fred'er ick	pos ses'sion	in'no cent
sum'moned	prop'er ty	

Possessives

To show ownership or possession we add the apostrophe and *s* (*'s*) to the singular form, as: boy, boy's; girl, girl's.

When a word ends in *s*, as in most plural forms, to show ownership we usually add the apostrophe only, as: five boys' coats were missing; two girls' books were torn.

In the following exercise place the proper marks to show possession:

one robins bill
one childs hat
three farmers plows
two doctors signs
one pupils lessons
four waiters dishes
one ladys hats

6

Count Frederick says he will fight any one who volunteers to defend Elsa. Elsa, in extreme distress, says she will become the bride of the knight who defends her.

vol un teers'	knight
dis tress'	ex treme'

7

Before the assembled courtiers the heralds blow the summons, but no defender appears for the solitary Elsa. Suddenly, at the supreme moment, a small skiff approaches drawn by a beautiful white swan with a gold chain suspended from its neck.

court′iers	her′alds	sol′i ta ry
su preme′		sus pend′ed

8

There, in the wondrous swan boat, stands a knight in dazzling armor. His gracious countenance inspires confidence, and, as he steps upon the shore, he is welcomed by the knights and ladies of the court.

won′drous	ar′mor	coun′te nance
daz′zling	gra′cious	con′fi dence

Review

compel	benefit	can't	trouble
compelled	benefited	won't	lose
examination	further	beginning	ache

9

As Lohengrin kneels before Elsa, he says he will defend her if she will swear never to inquire his name. Elsa is in such desperate straits that she consents. The knight then seizes a weapon and defeats Frederick.

kneels	des′per ate	weap′on
swear	con sents′	

10

At the appointed hour Elsa and the knight are married. After the banquet Elsa, unmindful of her promise, begs him to reveal his name. She is so persistent that at last he exclaims, with a look of despair: "Lohengrin is my name."

ap point'ed	ban'quet	per sist'ent
mar'ried	re veal'	

11

Lohengrin says that, having revealed his name, he has forfeited his right to remain and must now go into exile. As he arises and turns from the terrified Elsa, the group of people exclaim: "The swan! the swan!"

for'feit ed	ex'ile	a ris'es
ter'ri fied		group

12

Yes, there is the swan with the golden chain attached to its neck. Just above the skiff flutters a lovely white dove, and, as it steadily approaches, the spectacle becomes visible to all.

at tached'	stead'i ly	vis'i ble
flut'ters	spec'ta cle	

Review

heard	difference	retire	lily
explain	interested	retiring	lilies
successful	commenced	among	against

13

As soon as Lohengrin loosens the chain from the neck of the faithful swan, it gradually sinks. Then Lohengrin, leaving the miserable Elsa, springs into the skiff. The dove seizes the chain, and, to the horror of all, Lohengrin vanishes as strangely as he came.

loos'ens	faith'ful	hor'ror
mis'er a ble	grad'u al ly	

The Use of the Dictionary

Open your dictionary to the letter *c*. You will notice that not only the second letters follow the order of the alphabet, but also the rest of the letters follow in alphabetical order.

For instance,

cab	cadet
cabbage	café
cabin	cage
cable	cake
cacao	calculate
cactus	calendar
caddie	calf

Put a small check beneath the third letter of each word. Now check the fourth letter of the *cab* series. With these instructions in mind arrange the following words in absolutely alphabetical order: dreadful, direction, declarative, difficulty, disturbed, difficulties, decision, doubtless, distinguish, develop, defend, district, Democrat, defied, disease, disturbed, disperse, discuss, depend, diligent.

14

Saw the rainbow in the heaven,
Whispered, "What is that, Nokomis?"
And the good Nokomis answered:
"All the wild flowers of the forest,
All the lilies of the prairie,
When on earth they fade and perish,
Blossom in that heaven above us."

— Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

rain'bow an'swered prai'rie per'ish

15

As Emily knew how to manage the gas range, she cooked some steak for supper. I am sure she spoiled the salad dressing, however, by using too much vinegar.

man'age steak sal'ad
range spoiled vin'e gar

16

Little Margaret, whose parents were both buried in a cemetery near her home, always spoke of them as sleeping in "God's Acre." Each week she went to the cemetery and placed a fresh bouquet of choicest flowers upon their graves.

bur'y cem'e ter y bou quet'
bur'ied a'cre choic'est

REVIEW

guided	practice	German	great
blue	practicing	Germany	disease
typewriter	exhibition	museums	truly

17

As Mrs. Morris left her automobile and walked down Tremont Street, she noticed a little child with a shawl over her head, gazing timidly into a florist's window. When she pressed a lovely scarlet geranium into the girl's hand, the child was overcome with joy.

shawl	flo′rist	ge ra′ni um
tim′id ly	pressed	au to mo′bile

18

One pleasant autumn day Katharine sat in the orchard watching the brook, as it flowed peacefully over the pebbles. "Where are you going, little brook?" said she, but the brook only answered as it sparkled on, "Good-by! Good-by! Good-by!"

Kath′a rine	peace′ful ly	spar′kled
or′chard	peb′bles	good-by′

19

Such a toothache as Tommy had! He cried and he cried. Then his mother put some camphor on the tooth, and, drawing the sofa toward the radiator, wrapped Tommy up and made him very comfortable.

tooth′ache	so′fa	wrap	com′fort a ble
cam′phor	ra′di a tor	wrapped	

20

Small service is true service while it lasts;
Of humblest friends, dear children, scorn not one.
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.

— Wordsworth.

ser′vice	scorn	dew′drop
hum′blest	lin′ger ing	

The Use of the Dictionary

The dictionary tells us many things beside the spelling of words. It shows us how to separate a word into syllables when we cannot get the entire word on one line. It also shows us where the accent falls. This helps us to pronounce the word correctly. For instance, *ad dress′*, *bar′ley*. In the same manner, separate and give the proper accent to the following words. Use the dictionary for this work.

carriage	raspberries	beginning
failure	monument	separate
forbids	piazza	Tuesday
discovered	appearance	Wednesday

Review

could	solemn	hoarse	Virginia
answers	choose	loose	separate
wrong	flannel	excellent	pleasant

21

Aunt Katharine gave a picnic for some children; she treated them to sandwiches, cake, lemonade, nuts, and raisins. When they were tired of play, they visited the greenhouses and saw the tall banana trees.

pic′nic lem on ade′ ba na′na
sand′wich es rai′sins

22

An immense audience gathered to applaud the famous singer. Not a seat was vacant, and even the aisles were crowded. At the conclusion of the performance the artist sang "Home, Sweet Home" in the most delightful manner.

ap plaud′ aisles de light′ful
va′cant con clu′sion

23

Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness are houses without windows, gardens without fences, barns without roofs, and children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners. — Benjamin Franklin.

do mes′tic drunk′en ness fenc′es prin′ci ples

24

The immigrant, who desired his son Michael to attend school, was surprised to learn that no child could be accepted without a certificate of vaccination.

im′mi grant Mi′chael cer tif′i cate
vac ci na′tion ac cept′ed

REVIEW

actual	heard	several	niece
announced	scissors	business	nephew
bargain	calico	friend	uncle

25

Josephine bought some handkerchiefs on which to embroider her mother's initials. When she opened the package containing silks and worsteds, she found the marking too indistinct to be of use.

em broid′er pack′age in dis tinct′
in i′tials wor′sted

POSSESSIVES

1. Singular nouns show possession by adding an apostrophe and *s*: one girl's dress.

2. Plural nouns that end in *s* show possession by adding an apostrophe only: two girls' dresses.

3. Plural nouns that do not end in *s* show possession by adding the apostrophe and *s* as in Rule 1: two women's coats.

26

A Persian philosopher, being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions where I was ignorant."

phi los'o pher	pre vent'ed	ig'no rant
meth'od	shame	

27

Have you ever seen a funeral in any foreign country? As the carriages move onward to the place of burial, men on the streets and even in the cars remove their hats and pause for a moment until the procession passes.

fu'ner al	bur'i al	pro ces'sion
on'ward	re move'	

28

Every afternoon at five o'clock Theodore helped Dorothy with her lessons. "Now, Dorothy," I heard him say, "I shall be very much disappointed if you cannot point out the predicates in all these imperative sentences."

The'o dore	Dor'o thy	dis ap point'ed
pred'i cates		im per'a tive

Review

buttons	Republican	inventor	Philadelphia
parcel	Democratic	conductor	Chicago
government	adjective	janitor	hour

29

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam.
The world has nothing to bestow;
From our own selves our joy must flow,
And that dear hut, our home.

— NATHANIEL COTTON.

sol'id prize breast roam selves

30

Helen's decimal work was so poor that she dreaded the arithmetic lesson. However, when the grammar hour came, she was positive the teacher would not complain of the work she presented, which was often shown as a model.

dec'i mal pos'i tive mod'el
dread'ed pre sen'ted

31

Instead of going to the theater on Saturday, Theodore and his friends obtained permission to go to Bronx Park. They remained several hours viewing the lovely gardens. For luncheon they had sandwiches, fruit, and some delicious cake.

the'a ter view'ing de li'cious
per mis'sion lunch'eon

32

Grown people do not always like to see the snow whirling about. They know it means more coal for the furnace. Boys cannot use their bicycles and must often shovel snow, and yet most of them prefer this season.

whirl′ing	pre fer′
bi′cy cles	shov′el

REVIEW

mystery	enough	assistance	introduced
mysteries	grammar	baggage	wealthy
admiration	remarkable	various	designed

33

In the age of chivalry there lived in England a youth named Arthur. He had fair complexion and golden hair and at an early age gave evidence of the lovable disposition which distinguished him through life.

chiv′al ry	Ar′thur	com plex′ion
ev′i dence	dis po si′tion	

34

Arthur lived with the mighty warrior, Sir Hector, whom he called father. Sir Hector used to encourage Arthur to go in search of adventure. He wished to strengthen the youth and so assist him to fight his own battles in life.

war′rior en cour′age ad ven′ture
strength′en as sist′

35

In the woods Arthur frequently encountered a gorgeous company of knights and ladies on horseback. Their saddles were studded with rubies and emeralds. The knights wore glittering helmets, and their coats of mail were made of tiny links of steel.

Explain why the soldiers of the present day do not wear armor.

en coun′tered gor′geous hel′mets
em′er alds glit′ter ing

36

When Arthur was twenty-one, a quaint and beautiful ceremony made him a knight. At this time there was no king in England. Some time had elapsed since the decease of the former powerful monarch, and several strong lords were ambitious to be king.

de cease′ mon′arch am bi′tious
cer′e mo ny e lapsed′

REVIEW

opposite	Britain	Edith	similar
awaited	fought	George	ache
authority	bought	Laura	forty

37

Merlin, a wise magician, asked the archbishop to summon all the great lords to London to choose a king. They assembled in a church, and, after psalms of praise had been sung, they implored Providence to make right and justice triumph.

ma gi'cian	arch bish'op	psalms
Prov'i dence	tri'umph	Lon'don

38

After these religious ceremonies the brilliant pageant filed into the churchyard, where the spectators saw a huge circular stone. This stone supported an anvil of steel, and fixed therein a sword on which was written: "Whosoever pulls this sword out of this anvil is the rightful king of England."

sup port'ed	pag'eant	spec'ta tors
cir'cu lar	an'vil	

39

The great lords tried to remove the sword, but so securely was it fixed that none could boast of moving it. Finally the spectators were admitted and allowed to try. Arthur clutched the sword and with a steady hand drew it from the anvil.

se cure'ly	ad mit'ted	stead'y
boast	clutched	

40

Then Sir Hector confessed that Arthur was the son of the former king. He said that the great lords of the realm had been jealous of Arthur; so he had concluded to hide him for a time.

con fessed′ realm con clud′ed
for′mer jeal′ous

REVIEW

receive	always	cranberry	turkey
deceive	also	cranberries	turkeys
believe	although	blossom	just

41

At the sound of a trumpet Arthur was then declared king, and all the people swore allegiance to him. He made haste to relieve those who had previously been oppressed. He was soon known throughout the kingdom as "Good King Arthur."

trum′pet al le′giance re lieve′
op pressed′ pre′vi ous ly

42

Arthur and Merlin once saw on the border of a lake three fair women crowned with wreaths of lovely flowers. Arthur thought the unusual sight a delusion, but Merlin pronounced them three queens who would aid him if he were ever in distress.

bor′der pro nounced′ wreaths un u′su al de lu′sion

43

Looking out on the lake, they saw an uplifted arm holding a richly decorated sword. Overcoming his fear, Arthur cautiously rowed out and seized the exposed sword, and instantly the arm became invisible.

dec'o rat ed	ex posed'	cau'tious ly
o ver com'ing	in vis'i ble	

44

Merlin said: "Use this sword so that persecution shall cease, and right and justice shall prevail." After many quarrels had been settled throughout the kingdom, peace restored, and the guilty punished, Arthur established at his court the Order of the Round Table.

per se cu'tion	jus'tice	pre vail'
quar'rels	guilt'y	pun'ished

REVIEW

lucky	stir	weary	until
luckily	stirred	ordinary	American
friend	direction	attracted	comb

45

This order consisted of one hundred fifty knights, who had proved themselves without exception worthy disciples of "Good King Arthur." Before entering this league or order, they pledged themselves to the service of God and mankind.

con sist'ed	ex cep'tion	dis ci'ples
league	pledged	

46

These knights looked upon falsehoods as a most cowardly vice. They despised everything mean, cruel, or dishonest; and by their unselfish lives they did much to purify their native land.

false'hood	dis hon'est	de spised'
cow'ard ly	pu'ri fy	

47

The knight whom Arthur favored more than any other, and the leader beloved by all throughout the empire, was Sir Launcelot. The knight whose character seemed nearest to perfection, who was purer than all others, was Sir Galahad.

fa'vored	be loved'	per fec'tion
lead'er	em'pire	

48

After many years of peace and prosperity throughout Arthur's broad kingdom, there arose a rebellion so serious that the king himself was obliged to take the field. He was betrayed and mortally wounded by one of his own knights who proved to be a traitor.

pros per'i ty	re bel'lion	trai'tor
broad	be trayed'	

REVIEW

telephone	phonograph	where	whose
amazement	electric	sure	its
locate	scenes	among	before

49

Though almost insensible, King Arthur entreated Sir Bedivere to carry him to the shore of the lake. Overcome with grief, Sir Bedivere complied and there beheld a ghostly barge heavily draped in black.

in sen′si ble en treat′ed com plied′ ghost′ly

50

An air of mystery prevailed, and among the unearthly figures that moved to and fro were the three queens. When they saw the exhausted condition of the king, they uttered a mournful cry, and, placing him on his shield, tenderly lifted Arthur into the barge.

shield	un earth′ly	ex haust′ed
con di′tion	mourn′ful	

51

One queen gently put her hand underneath Arthur's head and took off his broken helmet. "Like a shattered column lay the king," while Sir Bedivere cried: "Ah, my lord, whither shall I go? Now the whole Round Table is dissolved."

un der neath′	shat′tered	col′umn
whith′er	dis solved′	whole

52

Sir Bedivere was so intent on this pathetic scene that the king's last words were scarcely audible: "Old customs pass away, yielding place to new. The Round Table did its work and now has disappeared. Pray for me. More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. Farewell!"

in tent′	pa thet′ic	au′di ble
cus′toms	fare well′	

REVIEW

veil	rein	distinguish	policeman
marble	rain	assemble	tomatoes
route	reign	some	potatoes

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word or syllable put before a word to modify its meaning.

I. *ad* (*a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, at*) — to

adhere	allure
affix	attend
arrive	adjourn

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating each prefix.

II. *ante* (*anti*) — before

antecedent	antidote
anteroom	antipathy
antedate	antislavery

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating each prefix.

III. *con* (*co, col, com, cor*) — together; with

commingle	correspond
coaction	coequal
collect	complete

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating each prefix.

IV. *pro* — before; forward

pronoun	project
profess	produce
promotion	provoke

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this prefix.

V. *inter* — between; among

intercede	intermarry
interline	interchange
interpose	intertwine

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this prefix.

VI. *intro* — within; into; in

introduce	intromission
introspection	intromit
introvert	introduction

Use each of the above words in sentences.

VII. *se* — aside; apart; by oneself

secede	secession
seclude	secrete
segregate	select

Use each of the above words in sentences.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a word or syllable added to a word to modify its meaning.

I. *able, ible* — that may or can be; worthy of

curable	digestible
reversible	honorable
allowable	admissible

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating each suffix.

II. *ar, er, or* — one who; that which

beggar	baker
reminder	inspector
director	liar

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write a word illustrating each suffix.

III. *ive* — one who; having power

captive	abusive
operative	digestive
corrective	exclusive

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this suffix.

IV. *like* — similar

childlike	ladylike
homelike	manlike
lifelike	warlike

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this suffix.

STEMS

A stem is a foundation word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added.

I. *cap, capt, cip, cept* — to take; hold

captor	reception
except	deception
capacity	incapable

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating these stems.

II. *ced, cede, ceed, cess* — to go; to yield

intercede	concession
precede	excess
antecedent	secession

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating these stems.

III. *mitt, miss* — to send

emit	dismiss
transmit	commit
permission	readmit

Use each of the preceding words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating these stems.

IV. *junct* — to join

junction	disjunctive
adjunct	juncture
conjunction	conjunctive

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

V. *ple, plet* — to fill

plenary	complement
plenipotentiary	complete
plenty	plenteous

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating these stems.

VI. *nat* — born

nature	innate
unnatural	naturalize
native	supernatural

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

VII. *mov, mot* — to move; to push

removal	motorman
remote	movement
motionless	commotion

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating these stems.

VIII. *tract* — to draw; to take

extract	subtract
distract	contract
tract	attract

Use each of the above words in sentences.
Write three words illustrating this stem.

VOCABULARY OF SIXTH YEAR—SECOND HALF

accepted
accused
acre
admitted
adventure
affliction
aisle
allegiance
ambitious
answered
anvil
applaud
appointed
archbishop
arises
armor
Arthur
assist
attached
audible
automobile

banana
banquet
beloved
betrayed
bicycle
boast
border
bouquet
breast
broad
builder
burial
buried
bury

camphor
cautiously
cemetery
ceremony
certificate
chivalry
choicest
circular
clutched
column
comfortable
compensate
complexion
complied
concluded
conclusion
condition
confessed
confidence
consent
consisted
countenance
courtier
cowardly
custom

dazzling
decease
decimal
decorated
delicious
delightful
delusion
desperate
despised
dewdrop
disappointed
disciple
dishonest
disposition
dissolved
distress
domestic
Dorothy
dreaded
drunkenness

elapsed
elder
embroider
emerald

empire
encountered
encourage
entreated
evidence
exception
exhausted
exile
exposed
extreme

faithful
falsehood
farewell
favored
fence
florist
flutter
forfeited
former
Frederick
funeral

geranium
ghostly
glittering
good-by
gorgeous
gracious
gradually
group
guilty

helmet
herald
horror
humblest
hymn

ignorant
immigrant
impart
imperative
indistinct
initial
innocent
insensible
intent
invisible

jealous
justice

Katharine
kneels
knight

leader
league
lemonade
lingering
London
loosen
luncheon

magician
manage
marriage
married
method
Michael
minute
miserable
model
monarch
mournful

onward
opera
oppressed
orchard
orchestra
overcoming

package
pageant
particular
pathetic
peacefully
pebble
perfection
performed
perish
permission
persecution
persistent
philosopher
picnic
pledged
positive
possession
prairie
predicates
prefer
presented
pressed
prevail
prevented
previously
principle
prize
procession
pronounced
property
prosperity
Providence
psalm
punished
purify

quarrel

radiator
rainbow

raisin
range
realm
rebellion
relate
relieve
remove
reveal
roam

salad
sandwiches
scorn
securely
selves
service
shame
shattered
shawl
shield
shovel
sofa
solid
solitary
solitude
soothing
sparkled
spectacle
spectator
spiriting
spoiled
steadily
steady
steak
strengthen
summoned
supported
supreme
suspended
swear

terrified
theater
Theodore
timidly
toothache
traitor
triumph
trumpet

underneath
unearthly
unseen
unusual

vacant
vaccination
vanished
viewing
vinegar
visible
volunteer

warrior
weapon
wedding
whirling
whither
whole
wondrous
worsted
wrap
wrapped
wreath
wrought

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

breadth
midst
traffic
nostrils
abundance
breathe
likely
sire
ranch
period
talent
eternity
Greek
senate
emperor
whence
powerfully
laden
haul
female
abundant
leather
Polish
strife
Italian
ere
annoyed
depth
plead
shallow
fury
argument

records	subdue	thumb	stray
slain	eternal	invitation	everlasting
rival	laughter	strain	imprison
Egypt	fetch	drugs	inspect
Paris	title	walnut	agreement
ridge	gardener	murder	

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

desperate	supreme	persecution	performed
adventure	Michael	radiator	customs
geranium	vaccination	summoned	despised
countenance	allegiance	kneels	embroider
pronounced	exhausted	viewing	bouquet
theater	camphor	previously	dreaded
unusual	vinegar	raisins	burial
wrapped	relieve	league	comfortable
applaud	insensible	visible	decease
immigrant	Providence	possession	forfeited
banana	strengthen	lemonade	opera
cemetery	jealous	orchestra	philosopher
gorgeous	answered	sandwiches	delicious
procession	Frederick	rebellion	certificate
toothache	encourage	initials	funeral
loosens	Arthur	bicycle	complexion
psalms	disappointed	complied	conclusion
weapon	cautiously	disciples	sparkles
aisles	prairie	luncheon	prosperity
furnace	reveal	pledged	knight
principles	invisible	marriage	spiriting

steady	pageant	friend	truly
prevail	permission	science	recommend
overcoming	familiar	grammar	convenient
their	through	beginning	sincere

SEVENTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. **All** other words are review words. Words that illustrate spelling rules are placed below the lessons and in the reviews.

1

Let reverence for the laws be taught in all schools and colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice.

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

rev'er ence	prim'er	al'ma nac
pul'pit	leg'is la tive	en forced'

2

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with else-where.

— JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

pal'ac es	How'ard	hum'ble	else'where

3

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make an effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy. — Mrs. L. M. Child.

re freshed′ ef′fort al low′
con fer′

Contractions

Write after the following contractions what each one represents.

he'd	ne'er
who'll	we'd
that's	you'd
what's	e'en
haven't	e'er

4

When Washington declined a military escort on the occasion of his inauguration, he said, "I desire none. I require no guard but the affections of the people."

de clined′ mil′i ta ry in au gu ra′tion
oc ca′sion es′cort

Review

headache	blue	minute	faithful
toothache	break	marry	peaceful
answer	builders	married	delightful

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a general review, giving no new work.

5

Abraham Lincoln always displayed the most tender, sympathetic interest in all those who grieved or suffered. An instance that occurred during the War between the States will serve to illustrate Lincoln's Christian spirit toward his fellowmen.

A'bra ham	sym pa thet'ic	grieved
Chris'tian	il lus'trate	in'stance

6

During the Civil War Lincoln devoted hours to the army hospitals. As soon as his arrival became known, every wretched soldier there was desirous of hearing his genuine words of sympathy, and every man who was able, saluted as the Chief Executive passed by.

civ'il	de sir'ous	ex ec'u tive	ar ri'val
wretch'ed	gen'u ine	de vot'ed	

7

Lincoln was once accompanied by a youthful house physician. As they approached the ward where the Southern prisoners lay, the young surgeon drew the President aside and with a frown said, "Oh, Mr. President, you don't want to go in there. They don't deserve it. They are only rebels."

ac com'pa nied	pris'on ers	a side'	de serve'
phy si'cian	sur'geon	frown	

8

At this remark the melancholy features of the President lighted for a moment with a smile. Indicating the Southern ward, he said, without the slightest reproach, "You mean that they are our Confederate brethren. I want to see them."

mel'an chol y	fea'tures	re mark'	in'di cat ing
con fed'er ate	breth'ren	re proach'	

THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

Arrange the new words that have been taught this term in strictly alphabetical order. Take the first five and divide them properly, marking the vowels and placing the accent accurately.

REVIEW

immigrant	busy	colors	admit
vaccination	business	bury	admitted
certificate	choose	buried	steady

9

As Lincoln passed through the aisles, he spoke as kindly and as courteously to these men as to those who belonged to the Union army. Revenge or hatred of an enemy had no place in his generous character.

cour'te ous ly	ha'tred	char'ac ter
un'ion	gen'er ous	re venge'

10

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night a brief description of the route you would take in going from your school to some place selected by your teacher. Do not use more than seventy words. Write in one paragraph and be sure you examine the first draft most carefully. Correct every error and copy your work neatly in ink. Take this to the class to-morrow to be corrected.

Example:

My school is located on Seventy-ninth Street near Third Avenue. To go to the Museum of Natural History I take the Seventy-ninth Street bus to Central Park West. Then I walk south to Seventy-seventh Street. The Museum is on Seventy-seventh Street between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. By walking half a block west, I arrive at the entrance.

11

Money never yet made a man happy. There is nothing in its nature to produce happiness. That was a true proverb of the wise man; rely upon it: "Better is little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble therewith." — Benjamin Franklin.

hap′pi ness	Lord	Ben′ja min
prov′erb	re ly′	there with′

12

Doctors all advise that those who wish to overcome that plague of civilization — consumption — must ventilate their rooms thoroughly and sleep in the fresh air. Those who live as directed often recover their energy.

plague	civ i li za'tion	con sump'tion
ven'ti late	en'er gy	ad vise'

Review

beginning	heard	performed	cemetery
lose	instead	extreme	bouquet
can't	particular	distress	geranium

13

A very rich woman founded an orphan asylum as a memorial to a beloved daughter who died in infancy. Many of the destitute children who gained admission were adopted and removed far from the scenes of their early life.

or'phan	a sy'lum	me mo'ri al
des'ti tute	ad mis'sion	in'fan cy

Abbreviations

ans.	= answer	Inc.	= Incorporated
Dem.	= Democrat	Dept.	= Department
Rep.	= Republican	chap.	= chapter
mdse.	= merchandise	pp.	= pages
f.o.b.	= free on board	adv.	= advertisement

14

Last Tuesday or Wednesday I witnessed in one of our parks the destruction of some lovely chrysanthemum plants. The boy who uprooted them possibly was not conscious that he was destroying a portion of his own property.

wit′nessed	de struc′tion
chrys an′the mum	con′scious
pos′si bly	por′tion

15

This occurrence reminds me of a student who says: "My father doesn't pay taxes; he only pays rent." The average boy, unfortunately, has no notion where the money comes from to maintain and improve parks, hospitals, schools, and streets.

oc cur′rence	av′er age	un for′tu nate ly
stu′dent	no′tion	main tain′

16

The money used for the development of our town or city is raised chiefly by a tax on real estate. Since landlords are responsible for the payment of this money, they must collect it from their tenants. Additional taxes, therefore, mean increased rents.

de vel′op ment	re spon′si ble
ad di′tion al	in creased′
ten′ants	pay′ment

REVIEW

meant	tired	customs	column
truly	trouble	comply	dissolved
often	farewell	complied	despised

17

On Tuesday our class had a long grammar lesson in which we reviewed the various kinds of phrases. "Josephine," said the teacher at last, "write a sentence which shall contain both an adverbial and an attribute phrase."

re viewed′ phras′es at′tri bute
ad ver′bi al Jo′seph ine

18

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. Yet even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

— *The Bible.*

con sid′er nei′ther ar rayed′
toil Sol′o mon

19

Benjamin Franklin, the author of the following selection, is esteemed as one of our wise men. He says: "The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words — industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both."

au′thor es teemed′ chief′ly
se lec′tion wealth in′dus try

Language Work

See Manual — Project Work

Write at home to-night the names of ten important states of the Union with their correct abbreviations. Then write ten important cities in your own state. Do not guess at the spelling of any word. Take these lists to the class to-morrow and write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

20

Paul met Ralph on the street and said to his friend, "Will you be sure to come to my house at four o'clock to help me solve some of my problems in arithmetic? Maybe they are correct, but I fear the fifth and seventh are wrong."

Paul	solve	wrong	sev'enth
Ralph	may'be	fifth	

Review

wear	write	encourage	Providence
whole	writing	adventure	psalms
wrote	writer	bicycle	pageant

21

Live for something. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. — Chalmers.

some'thing	mer'cy	con'tact
kind'ness	mer'cies	for got'ten

22

Language Work

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night the names of five games. Beside the name of each game write five words used in connection with the game.

Example:

Tennis { racket, court (tanbark, grass, dirt), net, ball, serve

23

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each,
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

— Adelaide A. Procter.

thy wait strength Adelaide

24

A mint is a place where under legislative authority gold, silver, copper, and nickel are converted into currency. The use of money is not a modern invention. From earliest times gold and silver coins have been used in buying, selling, and paying debts.

con vert'ed coins mod'ern
cur'ren cy debts

Review

prevented	disappointed	burial	answered
piece	ready	used	whether
visible	prairie	funeral	shawl

25

Originally one article was exchanged for another, but this process was exceedingly troublesome. To remedy the difficulty, it was necessary to alter the system itself. Gold and silver pieces were used. They were not of one pattern but were in the form of lumps or buttons.

proc'ess	rem'e dy	sys'tem
ex ceed'ing ly	al'ter	pat'tern

Abbreviations

Copy the following abbreviations and write what each represents.

M.D.	A.M.
Rev.	P.M.
ma'am	A.D.
Dr.	C.O.D.
Col.	S.O.S.

26

With the growth of business, it was necessary to have a more convenient method of exchange. Accordingly coins of the same value were made to correspond in quality and weight.

growth	ex change′	cor re spond′
con ven′ient	ac cord′ing ly	qual′i ty

27

In rural communities where the buildings are low, danger from fire is greatly diminished. In large cities a fire is a most thrilling sight. There anyone attracted by mere curiosity is often apt to neglect even his business in order to watch the scene.

ru′ral	di min′ished	an′y one
com mu′ni ties	thrill′ing	mere
cu ri os′i ty	neg lect′	

28

Recently there was a terrific fire in a building occupied by a firm engaged in making furniture. The fumes of the turpentine nearly suffocated several members of the local fire company.

ter rif′ic	oc′cu pied
tur′pen tine	suf′fo cat ed
re′cent ly	lo′cal

Review

occur	orchestra	benefit	dear
occurred	accused	benefited	tear
separate	shoes	raise	fear

29

The fire was caused by crossed wires. Every modern apparatus was used to quench the flames, but it was feared that several firemen would be caught in the back draft, before the furious flames could be extinguished.

ap pa ra′tus	draft	quench
ex tin′guished		fu′ri ous

30

As usual, the plucky firemen made a series of thrilling rescues from the swaying building. Many mechanics were trapped on the top floor, but after a brief interval they were taken by scaling ladders to the roof of a neighboring tenement.

se′ries	scale	in′ter val	pluck′y
me chan′ics	scal′ing	ten′e ment	sway′ing

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word or syllable put before a word to modify its meaning.

I. *di, dif* — asunder; apart; a parting from

Dilate, to carry apart; to spread out.
Divert, to turn apart or aside; to amuse.
Differ, to carry apart; to disagree.

II. *dis* — not

Dislike, not to like.
Dishonest, not honest.
Disorderly, not orderly.

III. *e, ex* — out of; off; from; without

Educate, to lead out; to instruct.
Eject, to cast out.
Extract, to draw or pull out.

IV. *sub, suc, suf, sug, sup* — under; after

Subscribe, to write under; to pledge oneself, especially by writing; to pay a given amount of money.
Succeed, to go under; to follow or come after in a natural order.
Support, to carry under; to keep up; to maintain.

V. *trans* — across; beyond; through

Transatlantic, across or beyond the Atlantic.
Transfer, to bear across; to remove from one person or place to another.
Transparent, appearing through; clear.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a word or syllable added to a word to modify its meaning.

I. *al* — like; pertaining to; befitting

Magical, like magic; produced as if by unearthly power.
Filial, relating to or befitting a son or daughter.
Rural, pertaining to the country; suited to or living in the country.

II. *ary, ery, ory* — the state of being; place where

Bravery, state of being brave; heroism.
Nursery, place where children are nursed or cared for; place where plants are first raised.
Library, place where books are kept.
Directory, book where addresses are kept.

III. *fy,* — to make

Fortify, to make strong.
Magnify, to make greater or larger; to increase the apparent size of.
Beautify, to make beautiful.

IV. *ish* — somewhat; belonging to; like

Greenish, somewhat green.
Spanish, belonging to Spain.
Foolish, like a fool.

V. *ly* — like; every; manner

Manly, like a man.
Daily, every day.
Weekly, every week.
Kindly, in a kind manner.

VI. *ty* — quality; state or condition of

Simplicity, state of being onefold; simple; plain; unadorned.
Solidity, the state of being solid; incompressibility.
Publicity, the state of being public, or the act or fact of making public.

VII. *tude* — being; state of being

Altitude, state of being high; height.
Fortitude, state of being brave; courage; strength of mind.
Latitude, state of being wide; width; distance from the equator.
Rectitude, state of being right; uprightness; honesty.

STEMS

A stem is a foundation word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added.

I. *fac, fact* — to make; to act

Facile, easily made or done; yielding.
Perfect, to make through; to complete; made through; faultless.
Benefactor, one who makes or does well; a friendly helper; a patron.

II. *fer* — to bear; to carry

Refer, to bear back; to allude; to give to another for decision.
Offer, to bear before; to present for acceptance.
Dilate, to carry apart; to expand or swell.

III. *fort* — strong

Effort, a putting out of strength.
Comfort, to be strong with; to cheer, to console.
Fortitude, state of being strong; bravery.

IV. *graph* — write

Autograph, a writing by one's own hand; an author's signature or manuscript.
Grammar, the science of writing or speaking a language.
Telegram (*tele*, far), a writing from afar; a message transmitted by telegraph.

V. *man* — the hand

Manual, pertaining to the hand; a handbook.

Manufacture, act of making by the hand; to fashion by hand or machinery.

Manuscript, something written by hand.

Emancipate, to take the hand out; to set free; to release.

VI. *phon* — a sound; voice

Phonetic, pertaining to the elementary sounds of the human voice, or to written characters representing sounds.

Euphony, an agreeable sound of words.

Symphony, an harmonious blending of mingled sounds; a musical composition for a full orchestra of instruments.

Telephone, an instrument that enables one to hear sounds, including those of the human voice, at a distance.

VII. *meter* — a measure

Gasometer, an apparatus used for measuring the volume or quantity of gas consumed.

Thermometer (*thermos*, warm), an instrument for measuring temperature.

Diameter, the measure of a body through from side to side; a straight line passing through the center of a circle, and terminating at the circumference on opposite sides.

VIII. *ped* — foot

Pedal, belonging to or acted upon by the foot.

Pedestal, the base or foot of a pillar.

Centipede, an animal having a hundred or many feet.

IX. *tele* — far off

Telegraph, an apparatus for conveying intelligence to a distance, formerly effected by visible signals, but now by means of an electric current transmitted by wire, or "wireless" waves sent through the air.

Telegram, a message sent by telegraph.

Telescope, an instrumeut which enables one to see distant objects greatly enlarged by mirrors or lenses.

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main; with a large extent of ground which they occupy in common, but also with something of their own, private and peculiar, which they do not share with one another. —From Trench's Lectures "On the Study of Words."

I. Pride — Vanity

Pride — Reasonable or unreasonable belief in one's superiority in wealth, beauty, talents, etc.

Vanity — A feeling of shallow pride, shown in a desire to gain admiration on slight grounds.

Pride is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done.

Vanity, too, is commonly founded upon something real, though far slighter than would afford foundation for pride. Vanity is eager for praise, is elated if it is received, and pained if withheld. Pride could never solicit admiration or praise.

II. Custom — Habit

Custom — An ordinary manner of doing, whether of a person or a body of persons.

Habit — An inclination toward an action which by repetition has become easy.

Custom is chiefly concerned with the action of many; habit, with the action of one. We speak of the customs of society, and the habits of individuals.

III. Enough — Sufficient

Enough — Adequate for the demand or need, or to satisfy desire, expectation, or requirement.

Sufficient — Being all that is needful or requisite.

Enough has reference to the amount one wishes to have. It usually follows the noun.

Sufficient has reference to what one needs. It usually precedes the noun.

IV. Modest — Bashful

Modest — Marked by reserve or propriety.

Bashful — Shrinking from public notice; easily confused.

Modesty is a habit of the mind. Bashfulness is a state of feeling. A modest deportment is always commendable. A bashful disposition is not desirable.

V. Civil — Polite

Civil — Observing social usages.

Polite — Showing in manner or speech a regard for the comfort and happiness of others.

A civil person observes such propriety of speech and manner as to avoid being rude. A polite person observes more than is strictly necessary. Polite expresses more than civil. It is possible to be civil without being polite.

VI. To hasten — To hurry

Hasten and hurry both imply moving forward with quickness; the former may proceed with some design and good order, but the latter always presupposes confusion and irregularity.

VII. Industry — Diligence

Industry — Earnest and steady application to any work, manual or mental.

Diligence — Careful and persevering effort to accomplish what is undertaken. Industry implies habitual devotion to labor. Diligence denotes earnest application to some particular object.

VIII. Clumsy — Awkward

Clumsy — Manifesting unskillfulness; uncouth; bungling; as, clumsy fingers.

Awkward — Ungraceful in person or manner. One is clumsy in appearance and awkward in manner. A clumsy man is always awkward, but an awkward man may not be clumsy; and he may, by training, lose his awkwardness and become graceful, but a clumsy person can never lose his clumsiness.

IX. Character — Reputation

Character — The sum of a man's qualities.

Reputation — The estimation in which a person or thing is held by others; a popular opinion. Character is what one is. Reputation is what one is thought to be.

X. Education — Instruction

Education — The systematic development and cultivation of the mind; literally, a drawing out.

Instruction means literally a building up; that is, storing the mind with useful information. A person may be instructed in many things, and yet may not be really educated.

VOCABULARY OF SEVENTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

Abraham
accompanied
accordingly
addition
admission
adverbial
advise
allow
almanac
alter
anyone
apparatus
arrayed
arrival
aside
asylum
attribute
author
average

Benjamin
brethren

character
chiefly
Christian
chrysanthemum
civil
civilization
coin
communities
confederate
confer
conscious
consider
consumption
contact
convenient
converted
correspond
courteously
curiosity
currency

debt
decline
deserve
desirous
destitute
destruction
development
devoted
diminished
draft

effort
elsewhere
energy
enforced
escort
esteemed
exceedingly
exchange
executive
extinguished

feature
fifth
forgotten
frown
furious

generous
genuine
grieved
growth

happiness
hatred
Howard
humble

illustrate
inauguration
increased
indicating
industry
infancy
instance
interval

Josephine

kindness

legislative
local
Lord

maintain
maybe
mechanic
melancholy
memorial
mercies
mercy
mere
military
modern

neglect
neither
notion

occasion
occupied

occurrence
orphan

palace
pattern
Paul
payment
phrase
physician
plague
plucky
portion
possibly
primer
prisoner
process
proverb
pulpit

quality
quench

Ralph
recently
refreshed
rely
remarkable
remedy
reproach
responsible
revenge
reverence
reviewed
rural

scale
scaling
selection
series
seventh
Solomon
solve
something
strength
student
suffocated
surgeon
swaying
sympathetic
system

tenant
tenement
terrific
therewith
thrilling
thy
toil
turpentine

unfortunately
union

ventilate

wait
wealth
witnessed
wretched
wrong

yourself
yourselves

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

ankle
maiden
refining
element
despair
resist
statesman

weigh
temptation
baptism
chimney
ordained
concealed
disguise

resumed
rinse
paradise
drought
fancied
especially
saucer

outward
Josephine
citizen
military
provoke
recommendation
motive

employment	conversation	satisfy	quit
skein	province	independent	bade
honorable	butcher	elevating	circle
generally	contend	shroud	feast
haughty	debate	snatch	Chicago
strolling	hither	hearth	spite
recommend	hurled	victory	abuse
council	diffuse	bruise	image
acquaint	heave	veil	convict
bluff	individual	throat	aboard

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

energy	yourselves	genuine	occasion
increased	Josephine	quench	surgeon
Abraham	possibly	legislative	melancholy
development	sympathetic	apparatus	Christian
process	memorial	furious	modern
ventilate	terrific	asylum	physician
instance	reverence	maintain	chrysanthemum
plague	military	strength	reproach
suffocated	correspond	brethren	consumption
accompanied	almanac	reviewed	conscious
executive	features	builders	mechanics
inauguration	destitute	civil	occasion
desirous	author	tenement	convenient
remarkable	grieved	manufacture	orphan
turpentine	series	character	courteously
wretched	phrases	neither	palaces
additional	curiosity	responsible	occurrence
extinguished	alter	chiefly	civilization

communities	accompanied	remedy	confer
therewith	exceedingly	quality	duties
wealth	currency	yourselves	receive
happiness	pattern	witnessed	disease
debts	mercies	infancy	escort
deserve	revenge	advise	interval
arrival	payment	average	immigrant

SEVENTH YEAR — SECOND HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Sometimes a word not found in the dictation is placed below the text, to illustrate some rule of spelling.

1

Remember that what you possess in the world will be found at the day of your death to belong to someone else; but what you are, will be yours forever.

— Henry van Dyke.

re mem'ber pos sess' death be long'

2

I like books. I was born and bred among them and have the easy feeling, when I get in their presence, that a stable-boy has among horses.

— Oliver Wendell Holmes.

bred pres'ence Ol'i ver
feel'ing sta'ble

Abbreviations

Ala. = Alabama Ark. = Arkansas
Ariz. = Arizona Calif. = California

3

Washington! a fitting name for a beautiful city! Situated in the District of Columbia on the eastern bank of the Potomac, Washington, the capital of the United States, stands as an imposing tribute to our illustrious President. The selection of this splendid location is a credit to Washington and his advisers.

sit′u at ed	Po to′mac	im pos′ing	cred′it
trib′ute	il lus′tri ous	ad vis′ers	

4

Congress had formerly held sessions in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1800 the capital was permanently established at Washington, which has since been the seat of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the United States Government.

for′mer ly	ses′sions	de part′ments
Bal′ti more	ju di′cial	per′ma nent ly

In the reviews some words are introduced to illustrate rules of spelling taught in preceding grades.

Review

arrive	illustrate	Tuesday	trouble
arrived	illustrating	Wednesday	raise
arrival	soothing	February	ready

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a general review, giving no new work.

5

The original city was totally destroyed during the War of 1812. In 1814 the work of restoration was begun, and Washington stands to-day a great city, nobly planned. Ambassador Bryce truly said, "Washington is the expression of the majesty and the stateliness of the whole nation."

to'tal ly	res to ra'tion	no'bly
	am bas'sa dor	state'li ness

6

The arrangement of the streets is unlike that of most cities. Diverging from different centers are avenues of unusual width. Pennsylvania Avenue is especially fine. Others of importance are Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire Avenues.

di verg'ing	Mas sa chu'setts	Con nect'i cut
width	Penn syl va'ni a	New Hamp'shire

The Use of the Dictionary

Separate the following words into syllables, place the accents in the proper place, and mark the letters as they are marked in the dictionary.

continual	ordinary
despicable	lapidary
deteriorate	valiant
chimpanzee	speculation
horticulture	requiem
illuminate	undertaking

7

Washington abounds in places of interest. Among these are: the Capitol; the White House; the Washington Monument, a magnificent shaft of white marble; and the Congressional Library, where anybody may consult a great collection of books, including pamphlets of all sorts.

cap′i tol	an′y bod y
in clud′ing	con gres′sion al
pam′phlets	con sult′
col lec′tion	shaft

8

In ancient times "All roads led to Rome." In Washington all roads lead to the Capitol. Erected at a splendid height, commanding views of the principal streets and avenues, the Capitol is the growth of a century. Its beautiful dome ornamented by a bronze statue, the Goddess of Freedom, is an appropriate crown to the stately building.

an′cient	views	ap pro′pri ate
splen′did	bronze	or′na ment ed

Review

asylum	destitute	choose	occur
heard	admission	conscience	occurrence
instead	just	destruction	occurring

9

The residence of the President, officially termed the Executive Mansion but familiarly called the White House, is on Pennsylvania Avenue. Though modern improvements have been added, it is practically the same as the original. The executive offices are detached, and thus the President is enabled to enjoy some measure of privacy.

res'i dence of fi'cial ly fa mil'iar ly pri'va cy
im prove'ments prac'ti cal ly de tached'

10

The suburbs of Washington are worthy of mention. To the south is the Arlington National Cemetery. Mount Vernon is a short journey from the city. This was the home of Washington. The house is preserved as he left it, and here, on a sloping hillside, is his final resting place.

sub'urbs pre served' fi'nal
jour'ney slop'ing

11

When the weather becomes changeable and the thermometer suddenly falls, then the germs of whooping-cough and pneumonia are active until the return of the pleasant days of spring.

change'a ble ther mom'e ter germs
whoop'ing-cough pneu mo'ni a

12

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

— James Russell Lowell.

in her'it	mus'cles	har'di er
stout	sin'ew y	her'it age

Review

can't	curiosity	turkey	liberty
lose	early	turkeys	liberties
tenement	doctor	terrific	convenient

13

Philip's mother gave him very careful instruction in hygiene, because she wished him to avoid all sickness. Though his appetite was very good, he was not foolish enough to eat pickles and other indigestible things.

hy'gi ene	ap'pe tite	pick'les
sick'ness	fool'ish	in di gest'i ble

Abbreviations

Colo. = Colorado	D. C. = District of Columbia
Conn. = Connecticut	Del. = Delaware

14

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night three short sentences telling how people can help to keep the city clean. Do not use more than sixty or sixty-five words. Write the three sentences in one paragraph. Make a first draft. Examine it carefully, correcting all errors, and copy the work neatly in ink. Take this to the class to-morrow to be corrected.

15

Mr. J. B. Foster was very successful in the commercial world. He said his motto was: "Quick sales and small profits." Besides that, he never kept a creditor waiting. He instructed his cashier to take special pains to meet all just claims punctually.

com mer'cial	cred'i tor	cash ier'
spe'cial	punc'tu al ly	prof'its

16

There are some Eastern countries where many unhappy missionaries have been attacked by soldiers who resented the introduction of Western ideas. Those who escaped death were often separated from their friends, kidnapped, and conducted across the frontier. There they received instructions never to return.

at tacked'	mis'sion a ry	un hap'py	in tro duc'tion
in struc'tion	mis'sion a ries	kid'napped	

Abbreviations

Fla. = Florida	Ill. = Illinois
Ga. = Georgia	Ind. = Indiana

Synonyms

Write the words in columns I and II and beside each one a synonym to be found in columns III or IV.

I	II	III	IV
vanity	answer	confuse	defend
diligence	perplex	clumsy	instruction
education	guard	concise	reply
awkward	short	pride	industry

Review

once	meant	quality	shoes
tenant	exchange	qualities	straight
increased	exchanging	ventilate	sugar

17

My mother's influence in molding my character was conspicuous. She forced me to learn daily long chapters of the Bible by heart. To that discipline and patient, accurate resolve, I owe not only much of my general power of taking pains but the best part of my taste for literature. — John Ruskin.

mold′ing	con spic′u ous	chap′ters
dis′ci pline	lit′er a ture	

18

The Song of Hiawatha, published in 1855, was quickly recognized as a delicate and delightful piece of verse. The poet pictures many of the traditions of

Indian life. He shows a thorough knowledge of his subject, which could have been gained only by association with the Indian.

pub'lished po'et del'i cate as so ci a'tion
rec'og nized verse tra di'tion

19

And a hundred suns seemed looking
At the combat of the wrestlers.
Suddenly upon the greensward
All alone stood Hiawatha,
Panting with his wild exertion,
Palpitating with the struggle;
And before him, breathless, lifeless,
Lay the youth, with hair disheveled.
Plumage torn, and garments tattered,
Dead he lay there in the sunset.

— LONGFELLOW.

com'bat pal'pi tat ing green'sward ex er'tion
wres'tler di shev'eled plum'age tat'tered

20

A representative of the committee on vocational schools addressed our class. Referring to letters received, he said, "Here is an application for a position; here a letter of complaint; another, enclosing a statement of expenses: all are of faulty construction."

com mit'tee rep re sent'a tive con struc'tion
vo ca'tion al ap pli ca'tion ex pens'es re fer'ring

Review

military	rebel	desire	executive
occasion	rebellion	desirous	physician
though	whole	used	Tuesday

21

"The relations of the writer to the one addressed," he continued, "determine the form of the complimentary close. In letters of friendship we use 'Yours affectionately,' or 'Yours sincerely.' Sometimes 'Cordially yours' is used in a friendly letter. In business letters 'Yours respectfully' and 'Yours truly' are proper forms."

re la'tions	com pli men'ta ry	sin cere'ly
cor'dial ly	af fec'tion ate ly	re spect'ful ly

22

After the Revolution the South was not very prosperous. Her plantations were mortgaged; her population was decreasing, and employment was scarce. Then, in 1793, came the invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney. This single invention was the source of the future prosperity of the South.

pros'per ous	plan ta'tions	sin'gle	pop u la'tion
de creas'ing	mort'gaged	source	fu'ture

Abbreviations

Kans. = Kansas	La. = Louisiana
Ky. = Kentucky	Mass. = Massachusetts

23

The cotton-gin or engine is a machine for separating the seeds from the cotton fiber. With the cotton-gin a slave could separate, without tedious labor, fifty times as much cotton as he could by hand. Through this circumstance cotton became a leading agricultural production of the South.

cir′cum stance	pro duc′tion
te′di ous	ag ri cul′tur al

24

With the growth of the cotton industry there appeared everywhere an increased demand for slaves. One writer has said, "Whitney was, through his invention, probably one of the greatest agencies for the extension of slavery." Undoubtedly the cotton-gin contributed largely to the bitter struggle which ended in the Civil War.

con trib′ut ed	a′gen cies	de mand′
un doubt′ed ly	ev′er y where	ex ten′sion

REVIEW

sympathy	since	answer	doctor
witness	truly	possibly	war
conscious	necessary	psalms	warrior

25

See Manual—Project Method

If you live in a large city, write at home to-night eight methods of transportation with which you are familiar.

If you live in a small town, write twelve words used in connection with an automobile. Do not guess at the spelling of any word, but consult the dictionary. Take this list to the class to-morrow and write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

26

Formerly an expensive article, cotton now became cheap; and the demand for cotton wearing apparel increased. In the North the manufacture of cotton goods increased in proportion. As these goods came into competition with cotton goods from Europe, where factory labor was cheap, the manufacturers declared that a tariff or protective tax was desirable.

ex pen'sive pro por'tion ap par'el tar'iff
com pe ti'tion pro tec'tive de sir'a ble

27

The South, having few manufactures to protect, insisted upon free trade. Her leaders declared that a protective tariff was not constitutional. The perplexing question began to assume serious proportions and has since caused much discussion. Shall we have tariff for revenue only or a high protective tariff with frequent revision of schedules?

con sti tu'tion al rev'e nue per plex'ing sched'ules
re vi'sion as sume' dis cus'sion

ABBREVIATIONS

Md. = Maryland Mich. = Michigan
Me. = Maine Minn. = Minnesota

28

The flag has an etiquette of its own, which should always be observed. Some rules issued by the Sons of the Revolution are as follows:

The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise or allowed to remain up after sunset.

When the national colors are passing in parade, the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise and uncover.

et'i quette	hoist'ed
is'sued	pa rade'

Possessives

Copy the second of the following columns, filling in the spaces with the proper plural possessive.

a boy's coat	two ———— coats
a child's toy	two ———— toys
a lady's watch	two ———— watches
a man's cane	two ———— canes
a calf's head	two ———— heads
a book's cover	two ———— covers
a fairy's wand	two ———— wands

Review

ache	break	cough	enough
Wednesday	faithful	bicycle	bury
banana	delightful	always	buried

29

This life is too short and precious to waste it in bearing that heaviest of all burdens — a grudge. Forgive and forget if you can; but forgive anyway.

— Henry van Dyke.

bur′dens	waste	grudge
heav′i est		for give′

30

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is natural. You can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but friction.

— Henry Ward Beecher

wor′ry	hard′ly	fric′tion
nat′u ral	ma chin′er y	

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word or syllable put before a word to modify its meaning.

I. *circum* — around or about

Circumscribe, to write around; to confine within bounds.
Circumspect, looking around; cautious.
Circumstance, a standing around; incident; event; affecting other events.

II. *contra, contro, counter* — against

Contradict, to speak against; deny the truth of.
Contraband, contrary to proclamation; prohibited; excluded.
Controvert, to turn against; to endeavor to disprove.
Counteract, to act in opposition to; check; hinder.

III. *de* — down; from

Denote, to move down; to lower in grade or rank.
Depose, to put down; to remove from one's position.
Decline, to bend down; to refuse.
Depend, to hang from; to trust or rely on.

IV. *ob, oc, of, op* — in the way; against; before

Object, to throw before; to oppose.
Occasion, act of falling in the way; a particular event exciting notice or interest.
Offend, to strike against; to annoy; to displease.
Oppose, to put in the way; to conflict with; to object to.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a word or syllable added to a word to modify its meaning.

I. *ant, ent* — being; having; the person who

Assistant, the person who stands to or near; helper.
Stagnant (*stagnum*, pool), being still; like a pool; sluggish.
Competent, having sufficient ability; qualified.

II. *ance, ancy, ence, ency* — state of being; act of

Assistance, act of standing to; help; aid.
Constancy, state of standing with; firmness; stability.
Eloquence, state of speaking out; lofty and fluent utterance.

III. *ar, er, or* — one who; that which

Beggar, one who begs.
Reminder, that which brings back to mind; that which recalls.
Director, one who directs; a leader.

IV. *eer, ier, yer* — one who; one to whom

Profiteer, one who profits unjustly.
Seer, one who sees.
Lawyer, one who is versed in law or who practises law.
Cashier (*cassier*), one who takes care of money.

V. *ic* — pertaining to

Majestic, having or exhibiting greatness; stately; royal; august.
Classic, pertaining to the first class or rank in literature or art; connected with or made famous by the ancient Greek or Latin authors.
Heroic, relating to or like a hero; brave; venturesome.

VI. *ment* — act of; state of being; that which

Chastisement, act of punishing; discipline.
Excitement, state of being excited.
Acquirement, that which is acquired, especially some power which is not a natural gift.

VII. *ness* — the quality of; state of being

Laziness, state of being lazy.
Clearness, the quality of being clear.
Wildness, state or quality of being wild; untamed state.

STEMS

A stem is a foundation word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added.

I. *ag, act,* to act; to do; to move

Agile, moving easily; quick.
Agent, one who or that which acts for another.
Transact, to act or to carry through; to do.
Counteract, to act against; to hinder.

II. *clud, clus, clos* — to shut; to end

Close, to shut; to come to an end.
Conclude, to end together; to infer.
Conclusive, that which ends; final; convincing.
Seclude, to shut apart or aside; withdraw.

III. *cred, creed* — to believe; to trust to

Creed, a summary of religious belief.
Credence, state of believing; trust.
Credit, honor; belief.
Credulous, easily believing.

IV. *stru, struct* — to build; to place in order

Structure, a large building.
Construct, to put together; to build.
Construe, to put together; to set in order.

Destroy, to build down; to lay waste.
Instruct, to build into; to teach; to inform.

V. *ten, tain* — to hold

Tenable, that may be held.
Tenant, one who holds property under another.
Tendril, a slender spiral part of a plant by which it holds to something for support.
Abstain, to hold oneself from; to refrain from.
Maintain, to uphold; to support.

VI. *sta* — to stand

Stable, standing firm; immovable; constant.
Station, a place where a person or thing stands; condition of life; rank.
Stationary, state of standing; fixed, settled.
Armistice, a stopping from war for a short time.

VII. *ven, vent* — to go; to come

Convene, to come together; to meet.
Prevent, to go before; to hinder.
Intervene, to come between; to interfere for some end.

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main; with a large extent of ground which they occupy in common, but also with something of their own, private and peculiar, which they do not share

with one another. — From Trench's Lectures "On the Study of Words."

I. Economy — Frugality

Economy — Disposition to save and to spare all unnecessary expense.

Frugality — Sparing use of money or goods. Economy is a wise and careful use of the means at one's disposal. Frugality is a sparing use of supplies or provision to a noticeable and often to a painful degree.

II. Beautiful — Pretty

Beautiful — Excelling in form, grace; pleasing to the senses or the mind; as, beautiful scenery, or a beautiful thought.

Pretty — Marked by beauty of a delicate or inferior kind; as, a pretty poem. Pretty denotes the same qualities as beautiful does, but in a far less degree.

III. Expect — Hope

Expect — To look forward to as certain or probable; as to expect a letter; all men expect to die.

Hope — To desire strongly with some prospect of realizing the object of the desire; as a man hopes for God's blessing. We may expect an occurrence which will give us pain, but we do not hope for it.

IV. Obstinate — Stubborn

Obstinate — Unyielding to argument and bent on having one's own way.

Stubborn — Inflexible in opinion or intention. The most amiable person may be obstinate on some one point; the stubborn person is for the most part habitually so.

V. Acknowledge — Confess

Acknowledge — To own or to admit.

Confess — To admit oneself to be guilty. We acknowledge what we have said or done, good or bad; we confess our faults.

VI. Announce — Proclaim

Announce — To publish the intelligence of, publicly or officially; as, to announce a sale or an engagement.

Proclaim — To announce aloud or in a public manner. We announce a book when it is in press, or a guest when he arrives. Peace is proclaimed, or the president proclaims a day of thanksgiving or of prayer.

VII. Delicious — Delightful

Delicious — Extremely pleasant to the senses, or to the mind.

Delightful — Affording delight; pleasing and satisfying. That which is delicious affords a gratification to the senses, especially to those of taste or smell; as, delicious fruit; a delicious odor. Delightful may be applied to the higher gratification of sense; as, delightful music; but is chiefly for that which is mental or spiritual.

VIII. Empty — Vacant

Empty — Having nothing within; containing nothing.

Vacant — Being without contents or occupants. A thing is empty when there is nothing in it. A thing is vacant when it is without that which has once filled it or might be expected to fill it; as, a vacant chair. A vacant room may not be empty and an empty house may not be vacant.

IX. Behavior — Conduct

Behavior — Manner of conducting oneself, whether good or bad; deportment.

Conduct — The doings or deeds of a person, collectively considered. Behavior is our action in the presence of others; conduct includes also that which is known only to ourselves, and refers to the general course of life.

VOCABULARY OF SEVENTH YEAR—SECOND HALF

adviser
affectionately
agencies
agriculture
ambassador
ancient
anybody
apparel
appetite
application
appropriate
association
assume
attacked

Baltimore
belong
bred
bronze
burden

capitol
cashier
changeable
chapter
circumstance
collection
combat
commercial
committee
competition
complimentary
congressional
Connecticut
conspicuous
constitutional
construction
consult
contributed
cordially
credit
creditor

death
decreasing
delicate
demand
department
desirable
detached
discipline
disheveled
discussion
diverging

etiquette
everywhere
exertion
expense
expensive
extension

familiarly
feeling
fiber
final
foolish
forgive
formerly
friction
future

germ
greensward
grudge

hardier
hardly
heaviest
heavy
heritage
hoisted
hygiene

illustrious
imposing
improvement
including
indigestible
inherit
instruction
introduction
issued

journey
judicial

kidnapped

literature

machinery
Massachusetts
missionaries
missionary
molding
mortgaged
muscle

natural
New Hampshire
nobly

officially
Oliver
ornamented

palpitating
pamphlet
parade
Pennsylvania
permanently
perplexing
pickle
plantation
plumage
pneumonia
poet
population
Potomac
possess
practically
presence
preserved
privacy
production
profit
proportion
prosperous
protective
published
punctually
recognized
referring
relation
remember
representative
residence
respectfully
restoration
revenue
revision
schedule
session
shaft
sickness
sincerely
sinewy
single
situated
sloping
source
special
splendid
stable
stateliness
stout
suburb
tariff
tattered
tedious
thermometer
totally
tradition
tribute
undoubtedly
unhappy
verse
view
vocational
waste
whooping-cough
width
worry
wrestler

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

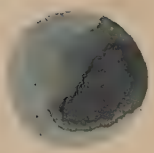
ambulance
commission
publication
oxygen
discount
satisfaction
transportation
rehearse
passion
burglar
assuming
excitement
contracted
convince
pursuing
athletic
foreigner
illustration
liberal
university
magnifying
submarine
trifle
sleigh
horizon
assassin
pursue
vale
ambulance
cable
pitiful
offense

doctrine	suspected	balance	rainbow
behavior	complaint	poet	useless
phrase	apparent	trenches	lawyer
retaining	prospect	offend	satisfy
temporary	thence	Africa	vigor
mayor	language	commit	argument
comparison	profession	widow	inclose
peddler	legislature	grandmother	combination
resign	moor	everywhere	director

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

familiarly	germs	mortgaged	discipline
affectionately	kidnapped	Potomac	illustrious
decreasing	apparel	heaviest	muscles
machinery	complimentary	grudge	pickles
possess	whooping-cough	attacked	conspicuous
New Hampshire		cordially	imposing
ambassador	respectfully	expenses	referring
competition	creditor	presence	constitutional
formerly	appetite	molding	hygiene
changeable	etiquette	thermometer	proportion
principal	commercial	committee	journey
indigestible	missionaries	association	representative
literature	pneumonia	contributed	improvements
tariff	wrestler	expensive	published
views	officially	capitol	congressional
Connecticut	burdens	hoisted	pamphlets
ancient	appropriate	undoubtedly	issued
friction	delicate	recognized	Pennsylvania
privacy	truly	cashier	judicial

detached	increased	responsible	loosens
permanently	occasion	occurrence	raisins
parade	strength	despised	invisible
sincerely	series	decease	weapon
schedules	author	bouquet	wrapped
desirous	convenient	sandwiches	possession



EIGHTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Words that illustrate spelling rules are often placed below the lesson and in the reviews.

1

Aurora lives very near Apollo, the sun god. She is the goddess of the dawn and is earth's earliest visitor. Just before Apollo dyes the east, Aurora stretches forth her hand and raises the curtain of the night.

god′dess	vis′i tor	cur′tain	dye′ing
ear′li est	stretch′es	dyes	

2

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace,
You cannot shut the windows of the sky
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face.

— James Thomson.

for′tune	rob	bright′en ing
de ny′	rob′bing	

3

A traveler said that he could not attempt a description of the services in the great cathedral at Rome.

He closed with these words: "That which made the deepest impression upon me was the reverent attitude of an audience of sixty thousand souls."

de scrip'tion	im pres'sion	at'ti tude
ca the'dral	rev'er ent	au'di ence

4

To avoid confusion in reckoning time, a uniform calendar is indispensable.

A natural or solar year is the time required by the earth to make one revolution around the sun. The calendar year is arranged to correspond with the solar year.

con fu'sion	cal'en dar	reck'on ing
in dis pen'sa ble	so'lar	u'ni form

REVIEW

accompany	confer	conscious	desire
accompanied	conferring	genuine	desiring
ache	answer	beginning	desirous

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a review, giving no new work.

5

Julius Caesar, with the help of a Greek astronomer altered and corrected the irregular Roman calendar.

They planned to have the year consist of three hundred sixty-five and a quarter days and, in order to dispense with the fraction, proposed that every fourth year should be a leap year. This was, however, eleven minutes in excess of the true year.

Jul'ius ir reg'u lar as tron'o mer dis pense'
ex cess' pro posed'

Synonyms

Find in columns III and IV the proper synonym for each word in columns I and II.

I	II	III	IV
behavior	sly	exact	counsel
rumor	obstinate	stubborn	diffident
accurate	venerate	hope	cunning
bashful	expect	vacant	respect
empty	advise	conduct	report

These minutes accumulated until in 1582 they amounted to ten days. To remedy this defect Pope Gregory XIII ordered that ten days be omitted. He also originated the Gregorian calendar which decreed that years which may be evenly divided by one hundred but not by four hundred are not leap years.

ac cu'mu lat ed o rig'i nat ed Greg'o ry de creed'
de fect' o mit'ted

7

Thus, while 1600 was a leap year, 1700 was not. This method of reckoning makes the calendar year vary slightly from the solar year.

To have the majority of countries using exactly the same calendar is very convenient. Russia did not acknowledge the authority of Pope Gregory and still adheres to the old calendar.

va′ry ex act′ly slight′ly Rus′sia
ac knowl′edge ma jor′i ty ad heres′

8

Hail, Columbia! happy land!
Hail, ye heroes, heav'n-born band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And, when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost.

— Joseph Hopkinson.

hail he′ro val′or
Co lum′bi a he′roes

Review

asylum fury consumption development
author furious civilization increased
always hoarse guess Christian

9

Arrange the following names as they would appear in a directory, *i.e.* in strictly alphabetical order:

Langer, Aaron
Landis, Paul
Langstein, Charles
Lang, Simon
Landers, Edith
Langstaff, Bertha
Langford, Henry
Landsman, William
Landon, Henry
Langford, William

10

Relative to the habit of cigarette smoking, Edison says: "The substance formed from the burning paper wrapper has a violent action on the nerve centers, producing injury to the minute cells of the brain. Unlike the effect of many narcotics, this evil effect seems permanent."

rel′a tive sub′stance nar cot′ics
cig a rette′ pro duc′ing
in′ju ry in′ju ries

11

From the earliest times nations have settled their disputes by an appeal to arms. Yet war has always been regarded as a calamity, and all thoughtful people have realized that by this means society could never progress.

dis putes′ ca lam′i ty
ap peal′ re′al ized
so ci′e ty pro gress′

12

Wise men have perceived that the employment of force in the settlement of disputes is totally wrong. As war always breeds future conflicts, its injurious effects are often felt for generations.

per ceived′	breed	in ju′ri ous
em ploy′ment	con′flicts	gen er a′tions

REVIEW

surgeon	physician	doctor	pattern
strength	manufacture	visitor	payment
break	enough	janitor	instead

13

The Czar of Russia called a conference at The Hague on May 18, 1899. He hoped to advance plans to settle all disputes between nations by arbitration. At this universal Peace Conference twenty-six nations were represented.

czar	ad vance′	u ni ver′sal
con′fer ence	ar bi tra′tion	rep re sent′ed

14

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure but reserve thy judgment.

— SHAKESPEARE.

be ware′	cen′sure	re serve′
op posed′	re serv′ing	

Abbreviations

Miss. = Mississippi	Mont. = Montana
Mo. = Missouri	N. C. = North Carolina

15

Science has greatly advanced the medical profession; it has lengthened life; it has increased the fertility of the soil; it has lighted up the night with the splendor of the day; it has extended the range of human vision, and it has made distant places seem near.

sci′ence	med′i cal	fer til′i ty	vi′sion
ad vanced′	length′ened	splen′dor	

Antonyms

Find in columns III and IV the proper antonym, or word of opposite meaning, for each word in columns I and II.

I	II	III	IV
grieve	sweet	assist	plenty
scarcity	grief	withhold	pretentious
aid	modest	hideous	sour
hinder	observe	console	joy
yield	beautiful	overlook	oppose

10

The Yellowstone National Park is a tract of land originally comprising 3575 square miles in northwestern

Wyoming. It was a wilderness of virgin forest, set apart by the Federal Government to preserve from destruction the most remarkable phenomena known within the boundaries of the United States.

com pris'ing wil'der ness fed'er al bound'a ries
Wy o'ming vir'gin phe nom'e na

Review

prisoner	thrilling	tenants	witnessed
military	tenement	suffocate	pulpit
wealth	though	through	separate

17

The park contains wonderful geysers from which water and steam gush upward in fountainlike columns. The locality also abounds in hot springs in which are found mineral deposits. Mountains, evidently of volcanic origin, rise upon a vast plateau.

gey'sers lo cal'i ty pla teau' vol can'ic
up'ward de pos'its ev'i dent ly

18

Of the geyers Excelsior is the greatest in size. Old Faithful is entitled to its name because of its regularity. Frequent observations have proved the wonderful fact that at each eruption, which occurs every sixty-four minutes, Old Faithful discharges one and a half million gallons of water.

Ex cel'si or	ob ser va'tion	en ti'tled
reg u lar'i ty	e rup'tion	dis charg'es

19

The falls and canyons of the Yellowstone are most wonderful. In many places in the park the very earth is scarred and wrinkled, from a constant rise and fall of the earth's crust. This is due to the high temperature just below the surface. Wild animals may be approached near enough to be photographed.

can'yon	scar	tem'per a ture
wrin'kled	scarred	pho'to graphed

20

In this famous resort everything is carefully controlled. Regulations prescribe that visitors shall not remove specimens or post advertisements. Visitors are also prohibited from injuring any living thing except in self-defense.

re sort'	con trolled'	spec'i mens	pro hib'it ed
care'ful ly	pre scribe'	ad ver'tise ment	self-de fense'

Review

affectionately	truly	changeable	cordially
expenses	disease	noticeable	mortgage
familiarly	occupied	color	cough

21

My crown is in my heart, not on my head,
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen. My crown is called content:
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

— SHAKESPEARE.

crown decked stones sel′dom

22

LANGUAGE WORK

See Manual — Project Method

Write at home to-night a complete laundry list for one week for a family of father, mother, and three children. Write it for a family that keeps house. Do not guess at the spelling of any word. Take this list to the class to-morrow and write in your notebook the correct spelling of any word you have wrong.

23

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments. — KELLY.

con sid er a′tions ha bit′u al ly ac com′plish ments
dis play′

24

"The avaricious man is like the barren sandy ground of the desert, which sucks in all the rain and dews with

greediness but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit of others."

av'a rice	des'ert	greed'i ness
av a ri'cious	greed'y	yields

Review

respectfully	capitol	refer	slope
tedious	sincerely	referring	sloping
whole	whether	just	wrote

25

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." How many disastrous fires could be prevented if we realized the truth of this and exercised proper care in handling inflammable fluids like alcohol, kerosene, gasoline, and turpentine."

pre ven'tion	in flam'ma ble	ker'o sene
dis as'trous	al'co hol	gas'o line

Abbreviations

Cr.	= creditor	ad., adv.	= advertisement
Dr.	= debtor or Doctor	*i.e.*	= that is (*id est*)
Mgr.	= Manager	amt.	= amount
Treas.	= Treasurer	D.D.S.	= Doctor of Dental Surgery
N.B.	= note well (*nota bene*)	LL.D.	= Doctor of Laws

26

Numerous are the appliances used in a city fire department: axes, ladders, chemical engines, water towers, door openers for opening a door without damaging it, and many other ingenious contrivances. When perpendicular, the water tower can direct a vast volume of water into a building.

nu'mer ous chem'i cal dam'ag ing per pen dic'u lar
ap pli'anc es in gen'ious con triv'anc es

ABBREVIATIONS

N. Dak. = North Dakota Nev. = Nevada
Nebr. = Nebraska N. H. = New Hampshire

27

The soldier is animated by the noblest sentiment in the heart of man — the defense of his country. The fireman has not this incentive; yet it is an undeniable fact that, in fulfilling his duty, he often exhibits a bravery unsurpassed in the annals of war.

an'i mat ed an'nals un de ni'a ble
sen'ti ment in cen'tive ful fill'ing

28

Do not think of knocking out another person's brains, because he differs in opinion from you. It would be quite as intelligent to knock yourself on the head, because you differ from yourself ten years ago.

— HORACE MANN.

per'son dif'fers o pin'ion in tel'li gent

REVIEW

Connecticut	association	heavy	February
Massachusetts	choose	heaviest	Wednesday
improvement	wear	loose	Tuesday

29

To procure practical instruction in the course in business methods, it has been suggested that the classes be supplied with printed forms. These forms should include a variety of material: receipts, absence blanks, investigation slips, and invoices.

sug gest'ed	ma te'ri al	ab'sence	in'voic es
va ri'e ty	re ceipts'	in ves ti ga'tion	

30

In a business school pupils are often required to put their signatures to the tickets attached to the various blanks and file them with the secretary. "In commending this work," once said an instructor, "I chose the specimens that were neat, legible, and accurate."

sig'na tures	com mend'ing	chose
sec're ta ry	in struc'tor	leg'i ble

ABBREVIATIONS

N. J.	= New Jersey	Ore.	= Oregon
N. Mex.	= New Mexico	Pa., Penn.	= Pennsylvania
N. Y.	= New York	P. I.	= Philippine Islands
Okla.	= Oklahoma	P. R.	= Porto Rico

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word or syllable put before a word to modify its meaning.

I. *a, ab, abs* — from; away

Avert, to turn away; ward off.
Absolve, to loose from; pardon; acquit.
Abstain, to hold oneself from; to keep oneself back; to refrain.
Abduct, to lead from; to carry away wrongfully.

II. *anti* — against

Antidote, something given against; anything that will counteract or remove the effects of poison, disease, or other evil.
Antipathy, feeling against; an instinctive feeling of dislike.
Antislavery, opposed to slavery.

III. *auto* — self

Automobile, a vehicle that moves by itself.
Autobiography, a story of one's life written by himself.
Autocrat, one who has strength by himself; a ruler whose power is unrestricted.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a word or syllable added to another word to modify its meaning.

I. *age* — state of being; a collection of; an allowance for

Bondage, state of being in bonds; captivity.
Baggage, a collection of bags; the trunks or packages that a traveler takes on a journey.
Ferriage, an allowance for crossing a ferry; the toll charged for ferrying.

II. *ate* — one who; to make; to give; having

Potentate, one who has power; a ruler.
Facilitate, to make easy; to lessen labor.
Decorate, to give ornament or adornment to; to beautify.
Fortunate, having chance or fortune; lucky.

III. *able, ible, ble* — that may or can be; worthy of; inclined to

Remarkable, worthy of being noticed; noteworthy.
Peaceable, inclined to peace.
Discernible, that may or can be seen.
Visible, that may or can be seen.

IV. *ice* — being; thing that

Justice, being just; uprightness.
Malice, being evil; ill will.
Notice, the thing that makes known; an announcement.

V. *ile* — belonging to; easily

Hostile, belonging to an enemy; unfriendly.
Juvenile, belonging to youth; youthful.
Fragile, easily broken; frail.

VI. *let, ling* — little

Booklet, a little book.
Leaflet, a little leaf.
Duckling, a little duck.
Foundling, a deserted infant of unknown parentage.

STEMS

A stem is a foundation word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added. Many of the most important stems used in our language are taken from the Latin and the Greek.

I. *aud* — to hear

Audible, that may or can be heard.
Audience, an assembly of hearers.
Audit, a final hearing; an account.
Auditory, having the power of hearing.

II. *curr, curs, cour* — to run

Current, a motion, as of water or air, in a certain direction.
Recur, to run again; to happen again.
Concur, to run together; to agree.
Succor, to run under; to help.

III. *fin* — an end

Fine, money imposed as a punishment.
Finite, having an end; limited.
Finance, revenue, public money.
Define, to lay down the exact limits; to explain.
Confine, to end with; to imprison.

IV. *flect, flex* — to bend

Flexible, that can be bent.
Reflect, to bend back; to think.
Circumflex, bent round; an accent.
Deflect, to turn aside.

V. *pater, patr* — a father

Paternal, pertaining to a father.
Patron, one who countenances or supports, as a father would.
Patriot, a lover of his fatherland or country.
Pattern, something to be copied; a model.

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main; with a large extent of ground which they occupy in common, but also with something of their own, private and peculiar, which they do not share with one another. — From Trench's Lecture "On the Study of Words."

I. Courage — Bravery

Courage — That quality of mind which meets danger with calmness.

Bravery — The quality of being brave or heroic; valor.

Bravery lies in the blood. Courage lies in the mind. Bravery depends on physical temperament. Courage depends on reason. Bravery is a thing of the moment. Courage exists at all times and on all occasions.

II. Ignorant — Illiterate

Ignorant — Destitute of education or of knowledge; also unacquainted.

Illiterate — Having little or no book learning; uneducated.

Persons are spoken of as ignorant who have not the knowledge that is general in the world. Illiterate is without the knowledge that comes through reading. The term ignorant is not one of reproach (an ignorant savage) except when it is coupled with self-conceit.

III. Firmness — Constancy

Firmness — The quality of being steady or resolute.
Constancy — Calm endurance and determination; faithfulness in service or affection.
Firmness refers to purpose or resolution. Constancy refers to the affections.

IV. Enemy — Foe

Enemy — One who is unfriendly; one who cherishes malicious purpose toward another.
Foe — One who entertains resentment, grudge, or malice toward another.
An enemy is not so formidable as a foe; the former may be reconciled, but the latter always retains a deadly hate. A man may be an enemy to himself, though not a foe.
Those who are political enemies are often private friends, but a foe is never anything but a foe.

V. Genuine — Authentic

Genuine — Having the character or origin represented.
Authentic — Entitled to belief; reliable.
When a thing is genuine, it has been produced by the reputed author. When a work is authentic it relates truthfully the matter of which it treats. We speak of genuine art and of authentic information.

VI. Truth — Veracity

Truth — Conformity to fact or reality.
Veracity — Habitual regard for the truth.
Truth belongs most properly to the thing; and veracity to the person. An habitual liar may, on some occasions, speak the truth, but that does not constitute him a man of veracity. On the other hand, a man of veracity may state, through ignorance, what is not the truth.

VII. Excuse — Pardon

Excuse — To free from blame.
Pardon — To remit the penalty of; to let pass, as a fault or sin, without resentment.
We excuse a small fault; we pardon a great fault. We show good nature in excusing; we exercise generosity or mercy in pardoning.

VIII. Conceal — Disguise

Conceal — To keep purposely from sight or discovery.
Disguise — To change the appearance so as to make recognition difficult. Caution only is requisite in concealing, — it may be done by simple silence; labor and cunning are requisite in disguising. It is sufficient to conceal from those who either cannot or will not see; it is necessary to disguise from those who are anxious to discover.

IX. Plentiful — Abundant

Plentiful — Affording an ample supply; sufficient for all needs.

Abundant — Affording an overflowing measure.

Plenty fills; abundance overflows. Plentiful is a more familiar term than abundant. We say plenty of provision, but an abundance of words, or riches, or wit and humor.

VOCABULARY OF EIGHTH YEAR — FIRST HALF

absence
accomplishment
accumulated
acknowledge
adhere
advance
advanced
advertisement
alcohol
animated
annals
appeal
appliance
arbitration
astronomer
attitude
audience
avarice
avaricious
barren
beware
boundaries
breed
brightening
calamity
calendar
canyon
carefully
cathedral
censure
chemical
chose
cigarette
Columbia
commending
comprising
conference
conflict
confusion
consideration
contrivance
controlled
crown
curtain
czar
damaging
decked
decreed
defect
deny
deposit
description
desert
differ
disastrous
dispense
display
dispute
dyeing
dyes
earliest
employment
entitled
eruption
evidently
exactly
excelsior
excess

federal
fertility
fortune
fulfilling

gasoline
generation
geyser
goddess
greediness
Gregory

habitually
hail
hero
heroes

impression
incentive
indispensable
inflammable
ingenious
injuries
injurious
injury
instructor
intelligent
investigation

invoice
irregular

Julius

kerosene

legible
lengthened
locality

majority
material
medical

narcotic
numerous

observation
omitted
opinion
opposed
originated

perceived
perpendicular
person
phenomena
photographed
plateau

prescribe
prevention
producing
progress
prohibited
proposed

realized
receipt
reckoning
regularity
relative
represented
reserve
reserving
resort
reverent
rob
robbing
Russia

scar
scarred
science
secretary
seldom
self-defense
sentiment
signature
slightly

society
solar
specimen
splendor
stone
stretches
substance
suggested

temperature

undeniable
uniform
universal
upward

valor
variety
vary
virgin
vision
visitor
volcanic

wilderness
wrinkled
Wyoming

yield

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

assign	auction	neuralgia	jeweler
subway	incidentals	melon	investigate
jitney	suffice	Latin	alien
decisive	elevated	erroneous	dyspepsia
conscience	automatic	promissory	picnic
bulletin	incubator	faculty	rheumatism
taxicab	arrangement	convince	ledge
unsurpassed	harmony	extraordinary	wharf
motorman	shrubbery	tapioca	antique
suffrage	surmounted	tractor	testament
inquiry	picnicking	vivid	thoroughfare
serene	repellent	employee	misfortune
heifer	prohibition	corruption	type
graduate	diploma	aware	mode
sanitarium	communicate	scythe	perilous
vacancy	attachment	apprentice	prejudice
temperate	superintendent	organize	authentic

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

chose	defense	acknowledge	appeal
greediness	calamity	curtain	damaging
visitor	indispensable	employment	regularity
prohibited	opposed	represented	variety
society	Russia	inflammable	temperature
yields	legible	signature	injuries
absence	realized	kerosene	relative
federal	dyeing	confusion	alcohol

contrivances
fulfilling
ingenious
perceived
science
wrinkled
reserving
audience
controlled
intelligent
secretary
universal
prescribe
mountains
remedy
omitted
boast

description
cathedral
discharges
cigarette
evidently
advertisement
producing
seldom
photograph
receipts
stretches
suggested
opinion
Connecticut
affectionately
familiarly
illustrious

mortgaged
respectfully
views
associations
commercial
Potomac
cashier
published
conspicuous
committee
indigestible
chiefly
melancholy
almanac
convenient
legislative
executive

apparatus
physician
increased
asylum
debts
occupied
brethren
occurrence
destitute
boundaries
Great Britain
asparagus
neighborhood
biscuit
Philadelphia
caressed
ceiling

EIGHTH YEAR — SECOND HALF

The new words in each lesson are placed below the exercise. All other words are review words. Words that illustrate spelling rules are often placed below the lessons and in the reviews.

1

Don't flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity leave your friend to learn unpleasant truths from his enemies.

— Oliver Wendell Holmes.

flat'ter	dis a gree'a ble	con'tra ry
au'thor iz es	in'ti mates	ne ces'si ty

2

A little consideration of what takes place around us would show us that a higher law than that of our will regulates events; that our painful labors are often unnecessary and fruitless; that only in our easy, simple, spontaneous action are we strong, and by contenting ourselves with obedience we become divine.

— Ralph Waldo Emerson.

un nec'es sa ry reg'u lates pain'ful fruit'less
spon ta'ne ous our selves' o be'di ence

3

The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.
Mine honor is my life; both grow in one.
Take honor from me and my life is done.

— SHAKESPEARE.

mor'tal spot'less gild'ed hon'or

4

In the fifteenth century the interior of France was laid waste by years of warfare over the succession to the throne. It was claimed by the Dauphin, or eldest son of the French king, and Henry V of England. The latter had contracted an alliance with a French princess and insisted on the recognition of their son.

in te'ri or suc ces'sion lat'ter claimed
war'fare rec og ni'tion al li'ance

REVIEW

among doctor easy improvements
suburbs principal heard commercial
journey familiar muscles discipline

With each preceding lesson take three review words. When Lesson 4 is taught, these review words will be finished. Devote the next day to a general review, giving no new work.

5

In accordance with an old custom, the hereditary kings of France were always crowned and their standards raised in the cathedral at Rheims. Charles, the Dauphin, felt confident that, if he could be crowned as the rightful sovereign, his claim would then be absolute and unquestioned.

ac cord′ance	stand′ard	sov′er eign
he red′i ta ry	con′fi dent	ab′so lute

6

The ceremony was impossible, however, because Rheims was occupied by a formidable garrison of English soldiers. Charles did not seem capable of capturing the city, because he lacked the necessary heroism. He lived a life of luxury; in his castles south of Orleans he devoted himself to pleasure.

for′mi da ble	ca′pa ble	her′o ism	cas′tle
gar′ri son	lacked	lux′u ry	

7

Orleans was the most strongly defended city of France, and the inhabitants sincerely sympathized with their king. The program of the English was to capture the city despite its stubborn resistance. "The Story of Joan of Arc," by Andrew Lang, tells very simply how a lovely peasant girl saved the city as by a miracle.

pro′gram	in hab′it ants	peas′ant
sym′pa thized	stub′born	re sist′ance

Write beside each word in columns I and II a synonym from columns III and IV.

I	II	III	IV
ignorant	miserly	foreign	foe
enemy	quiet	calm	avaricious
truth	remote	proclaim	illiterate
conceal	excite	arouse	veracity
announce	comfort	disguise	console

8

Joan of Arc was born in Domremy in 1412 of devout parents, whose great anxiety was to rear their family in the fear of God. Her early years, filled with humble daily duties, gave no hint of the final tragedy of her life. On account of poverty she had scant leisure and was grateful for simple pleasures.

de vout′	trag′e dy	lei′sure
anx i′e ty	pov′er ty	grate′ful

Review

instead	grammar	women	tired
curtain	exchange	presence	truly
evidently	exchanging	formerly	totally

Abbreviations

R. I. = Rhode Island	S. Dak. = South Dakota
S. C. = South Carolina	Tenn. = Tennessee

9

When she was thirteen, Joan reached a crisis in her life. Her manner changed entirely, and she declared that heavenly voices, which she could scarcely comprehend, were perpetually telling her that she was destined to deliver France from the English. Even those who thought the voices unreal said, "She seems altogether happy, lifting her eyes to Heaven."

cri'sis	des'tined	al to geth'er
com pre hend'	per pet'u al ly	

10

When Joan was sixteen, she said there was a constant repetition of these celestial voices, counseling her to forsake her home and save the empire. She felt that, despite all consequences, she must seek the Dauphin. She declared that she heard: "Daughter of God, go on! I shall be with you."

rep e ti'tion	coun'sel ing	con'se quenc es
ce les'tial	for sake'	

11

As nothing seemed to discourage Joan, her father finally said she could depart. When she reached the castle, she did not appear frightened or embarrassed by the strange manners connected with court etiquette. She gazed calmly at the assembly and begged the privilege of being taken into the royal presence.

dis cour'age	em bar'rassed	as sem'bly	roy'al
fright'ened	con nect'ed	priv'i lege	

12

When the Dauphin received the Maid, he wore a costume of severe simplicity in order to deceive her, but she went directly to him and knelt at his feet. He thought this convincing evidence of her divine power, and at her earnest request he promised to terminate the gayeties at court and advance against the English, who were besieging Orleans.

cos'tume	de ceive'	gay'e ty	be sieg'ing
se vere'	di vine'	gay'e ties	ter'mi nate

Review

color	early	answer	since
secretary	numerous	reserve	received
secretaries	perceived	reserving	deceive

13

The Dauphin, who was usually indifferent and changeable, became suddenly convinced of the merit of his cause. He and the Maid marched with great rapidity to Orleans, scattered the English, and raised the siege. The people received them in the most enthusiastic manner, and Joan has since been known as the "Maid of Orleans."

in dif'fer ent	en thu si as'tic	ra pid'i ty
con vinced'	mer'it	scat'tered

14

The surrender of the English caused southern France to rally to the support of the Dauphin. The Maid counseled him to proceed at once to Rheims, and he felt that the time was favorable for continuing his campaign. He entered Rheims accompanied by the Maid and was crowned as the rightful heir in the great cathedral.

sup port′ con tin′u ing ral′ly
coun′seled cam paign′ heir

15

The French were indebted to Joan for many victories, but, when she was taken captive, no one attempted to rescue her. The English, clamorous for her life, tried her for being a witch. She was finally condemned to be burned. There was no one to intercede for her; so she paid for her loyalty with her life.

in debt′ed cap′tive clam′or ous witch
con demned′ in ter cede′ loy′al ty

16

An eminent French artist, Bastien-Lepage, has painted an exquisite picture called "Joan of Arc Listening to the Voices." It is a representation of Joan of Arc wearing a troubled expression and gazing into the depths of the forest. The phantom figure at her right represents the guardian spirit on whose counsel she was dependent.

em'i nent rep re sen ta'tion guard'i an
ex'qui site phan'tom de pend'ent

Review

straight sugar minute none
gasoline visitor wrinkled society
yields instructor quarrel societies

17

Do not keep alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Bring them out now and open them, that they may be refreshed and cheered by the perfumes of sympathy and affection. — Margaret Sangster.

al'a bas ter sealed sym'pa thy
ten'der ness per'fumes af fec'tion

18

When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! — Daniel Webster.

dis hon'ored frag'ments dis sev'ered feuds
bel lig'er ent drenched fra ter'nal

Write beside each word in columns I and II an antonym from columns III and IV.

I	II	III	IV
unusual	wicked	resent	frigid
torrid	endure	scant	stationary
essential	doubtful	poverty	virtuous
truthful	oscillating	customary	superfluous
affluence	profuse	apparent	fictitious

19

Religion is something which a man cannot invent for himself or keep to himself. If it does not show in his conduct, it does not exist in his heart. Good citizens, honest workmen, cheerful comrades — that is what the product of religion should be.

— Henry van Dyke.

re li'gion in vent' ex ist' cit'i zens prod'uct

20

Banks are most necessary for business. They offer an easy means of borrowing money and of transferring it safely from place to place. They provide for the payment of merchandise by check, and they forward remittances to correspondents in a prompt and accurate manner.

bor'row ing mer'chan dise cor re spond'ents
trans fer'ring re mit'tanc es prompt

REVIEW

21

In early times banks were simply benches in the market place for exchanging money. When a man became a debtor to the extent of being insolvent, his bench was broken; hence the word bankrupt, meaning "broken bench." The greatest financial institution in the world is generally conceded to be the Bank of England, which is in London.

ex chang'ing debt'or in sol'vent con ced'ed
bank'rupt fi nan'cial in sti tu'tion

22

Formerly banks were used almost exclusively by wealthy people and business men. To-day many of their patrons are those in moderate circumstances, who find the settlement of bills by check or draft to be most convenient. Before opening an account these patrons must furnish satisfactory references.

ex clu'sive ly mod'er ate sat is fac'to ry
ref'er enc es set'tle ment pa'trons

23

"Read not," says Lord Bacon in a famous essay, "to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take

for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

es'say con tra dict' con fute' dis course' di gest'ed

24

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

— *Declaration of Independence.*

self-ev'i dent en dowed' Cre a'tor
in al'ien a ble pur suit'

REVIEW

knew	meant	separate	says
boundary	damage	purchase	excelsior
boundaries	damaging	valuable	photograph

25

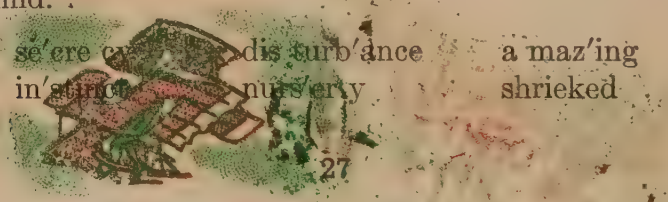
Do you believe in fairies? Though you don't take them seriously, read Barrie's renowned tale, "Peter and Wendy." Follow the career of that curious being, Peter Pan — the boy who refused to grow up.

While Wendy and her brothers are asleep, the slender figure of Peter enters like magic through the open window. He is accompanied by a shifting, jingling spot of light.

se′ri ous ly	ca reer′	slen′der	shift′ing
re nowned′	cu′ri ous	mag′ic	jin′gling

26

The children were guarded by Nana, a wonderful nurse dog. Peter thought he had entered with the greatest secrecy, but Nana's instinct told her of some disturbance in the nursery; so she ran into the room as the unearthly Peter escaped through the window. This amazing dog shut down the window on Peter's shadow. Peter shrieked, but his shadow was left behind.



se′cre cy dis turb′ance a maz′ing
in′stinct nur′se ry shrieked

27

One night when no one anticipated his visit, the mysterious Peter Pan, who had been loitering in the treetops, descended upon the nursery in quest of his shadow. The children were overjoyed to see him, but, as they watched Peter, they felt envious of him. He volunteered to teach them to fly, and they soon learned to imitate him. In the delight of flying, they flew out of the window and were off to Neverland on the wings of the wind.

an tic′i pat ed	loi′ter ing	en′vi ous	im′i tate
mys te′ri ous	de scend′ed	vol un teered′	

ABBREVIATIONS

Tex. = Texas	Vt. = Vermont
Va. = Virginia	Wash. = Washington

28

Peter Pan, Captain of the Lost Boys, concealed the children in the underground refuge of his band. You must, however, read the book for a detailed account of their adventures with both fairies and pirates. All boys will love the part where the immortal Captain Hook was consigned to oblivion by a clever trick of the daring, saucy Peter.

ref'uge pi'rates con signed' sau'cy
de tailed' im mor'tal ob liv'i on

REVIEW

know	to-night	freight	won't
absence	dye	fertile	early
cathedral	dyeing	fertility	earliest

29

J. M. Barrie was born in a small town in Scotland, and his books portray with surpassing delicacy the humor and sadness of village life. "Sentimental Tommy" and "The Little Minister" are even better known than "Peter Pan."

In spite of his literary ability, Barrie is shy and reserved and hates to be interviewed. King George honored Barrie by making him a knight.

sur pass'ing in'ter viewed min'is ter hu'mor
del'i ca cy sen ti men'tal lit'er a ry

30

'Tis common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

— SHAKESPEARE.

proof low'li ness am bi'tion climb'er
at tains' scorn'ing de grees' as cend'
Shake'speare

ABBREVIATIONS

Wis. = Wisconsin
W. Va. = West Virginia
Wyo. = Wyoming

NOTE. — Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio, and Utah are not usually abbreviated.

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word or syllable put before a word to modify its meaning.

I. *bi, bis* — two; twice

Biped, an animal having two feet.
Bicycle, a vehicle with two wheels and a saddle.
Bisect, to cut into two parts, especially two parts of equal size.

II. *be* — to make

Benumb, to make numb; to stupefy.
Becalm, to make calm; to make quiet.
Bedim, to make dim; to darken.

III. *demi, hemi, semi* — half

Demigod, the fabled offspring of a god and a mortal; a godlike man; hero.
Hemisphere, a half sphere.
Semicircle, a half circle.
Semiannual, every half year.

IV. *tri* — three

Triangle, a plane figure, bounded by three sides and having three angles.
Tricolor, having three colors; the French national flag.
Trisect, to cut into three parts, especially three equal parts.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a word or syllable added to a word to modify its meaning.

I. *ure* — state of being; act of; that which

Rapture, the state of being rapt or transported; joy.
Moisture, state of being moist; slight wetness.
Departure, the act of departing; deviation.
Failure, the state of having failed; bankruptcy.
Erasure, the act of erasing; anything erased or rubbed out.

II. *ess*, *ine*, *ix* — feminine termination

Princess, a woman who rules a principality.
Poetess, a woman who writes poetry.
Heroine, a woman of heroic spirit; principal female person in a remarkable action, poem, or story.
Executrix, a woman who executes or performs; a woman who executes a will.

III. *y* — full of; like

Sandy, full of sand.
Dusty, full of dust.
Gloomy, full of gloom; melancholy; low spirited.
Bony, full of bones; having large or prominent bones.

IV. *some* — full of; causing

Frolicsome, full of fun.
Venturesome, full of desire to risk; daring.
Troublesome, causing trouble.

V. *ward* — in the direction of

Homeward, in the direction of home.
Windward, in the direction of the wind.
Backward, in a reverse manner or direction; not well advanced in learning; dull.

STEMS

A stem is a foundation word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added. Many of the most important stems used in our language are taken from the Latin and Greek.

I. *arch* — government; beginning; rule

Architect, a chief builder; one who devises and draws plans of buildings.
Anarchy, want of government.
Monarch, one who rules alone; a sovereign.

II. *equ* — equal

Equation, a statement of the equality of two quantities.
Equal, having the same value.
Equator, a circle which divides the globe into two equal parts.

Equity, quality of being equal; justice; fairness.
Adequate, equal to; sufficient.

III. *grad, gress* — to walk

Grade, rank.
Degrade, to walk down; to reduce in rank.
Retrograde, to walk back; to grow worse; to deteriorate.
Progress, to walk or go forward.
Egress, act of going out; departure.

IV. *pell, puls* — to drive

Pulse, the beating of an artery as the blood is driven through it.
Compel, to drive forcibly; to oblige.
Expel, to drive out; to banish.
Repel, to drive back.

V. *pend* — to hang

Pendant, hanging; a long, narrow flag.
Pendulum, a weight hanging from a fixed point so as to swing freely, as in a clock.
Append, to hang to; to add.
Depend, to hang down; to rely on.

VI. *pos* — to be able

Possible, that may be done.
Potent, being able; having great authority or influence.
Potency, state of being able to do; power; influence.

VII. *sequ, secut* — to follow

Sequel, that which follows; result.
Execute, to follow out; to perform.
Consequent, following as an effect or inference.
Consecutive, following in order.

VIII. *trud* — to thrust

Thrust, to push or thrust with force.
Intrude, to thrust oneself in; to enter without invitation.
Protrude, to thrust forward.
Obtrude, to thrust against; to urge upon when not desired.

IX. *voc, vok* — to call

Vocal, having a voice; uttered by the voice.
Vocation, that which calls; occupation; trade.
Advocate, to call to; to plead for; to defend.
Convoke, to call together.
Provoke, to call forth or out; to enrage; to offend.

X. *pli, plic* — to fold

Accomplice, one who folds or bends with another; an associate in crime.
Applicant, one who folds or bends to; a candidate.
Complicate, to fold together; to make intricate; confused.
Multiply, to make many folds; to increase.

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main; with a large extent of ground which they occupy in common, but also with something of their own, private and peculiar, which they do not share with one another. — From Trench's Lecture "On the Study of Words."

I. Capacity — Ability

Capacity — Sufficient mental power to receive, understand, endure, or accomplish.

Ability — Physical or mental power; especially power to plan, direct, or do.

Ability comprehends the power of doing in general, without specifying the quality or degree. Capacity is a particular kind of ability. Ability may be either physical or mental. Capacity, when it refers to persons, is mental only.

II. Talent / Genius

Talent — Marked mental ability.

Genius — Exalted intellectual power, capable of operating independently of tuition and training.

Genius is higher than talent, more spontaneous; less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training. Talent is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, adapt oneself to demand. Genius creates ideas.

Talent reduces to practice the ideas of others. In genius the imagination is exercised; in talent, the memory.

III. Discernment — Penetration

Discernment — Power of distinguishing or observing differences; keenness of judgment.

Penetration — Ability to penetrate mentally; acuteness of mind.

Discernment is not so powerful a mode of intellectual vision as penetration. Discernment is a common faculty; penetration is a higher degree of the same faculty. Discernment removes all obscurity and confusion. Penetration pierces every veil which falsehood draws before truth.

IV. Contrivance — Device

Contrivance — Something planned, invented, or adapted for a special purpose.

Device — An instrument formed with intelligence and design.

A contrivance is simple and obvious to a plain understanding. A device is complex and requires some degree of art. A contrivance serves to supply a deficiency. A device is employed to extricate from danger, to remove an evil, to forward a scheme.

V. Pleasure — Happiness

Pleasure — An agreeable sensation accompanying healthful action of the physical powers.

Happiness — A state of felicity and satisfaction, arising from the gratification of desires.

Pleasure is of necessity transient. Happiness is a continued state of enjoyment. Pleasure is derived through the senses. Happiness is an inward feeling.

VI. Ridicule — Deride

Ridicule — To make fun of.

Deride — To treat with scorn, as by sneers or contemptuous laughter.

Ridicule consists more in words than in actions. To deride is to show contempt by some action; as, laughter; it is a much stronger word than ridicule.

Ridicule may be directed to things as well as persons; derision is always personal. Ridicule is frequently unaccompanied by any personal feeling; derision is always accompanied by strong personal feeling.

VII. Defend — Protect

Defend — To shield from attack or violence.

Protect — To keep from harm, temptation, or any evil.

Defend is a general term; protect is a particular and positive term. Persons may defend others without distinction of rank; none but superiors or persons having power can protect others. A person may be defended in any particular case of actual danger; he is protected from what may happen as well as what does happen.

VIII. Difficult — Arduous

Difficult — Hard to do or be done; not easy to make or accomplish.

Arduous — Involving great labor or vast toil. What is difficult may be conquered by labor or perseverance, without any particular degree of talent; but what is arduous cannot be effected without great mental power.

IX. Account — Narrative

Account — A record, as of facts or events.

Narrative — An orderly, continuous account of the successive particulars of an event or a series of events.

An account may be given of political events, domestic occurrences, etc., but more particularly of matters of temporary interest; a narrative is chiefly personal, respecting the accidents or adventures of individuals.

X. Acquire — Obtain

Acquire — To get by search, endeavor, practice, or purchase.

Obtain — To procure or to get.

We acquire by our own efforts; we obtain by the efforts of others as well as ourselves. What we acquire comes gradually to us in consequence of the regular exercise of our abilities; things are obtained by all means and may be honest or dishonest.

VOCABULARY OF EIGHTH YEAR—SECOND HALF

absolute
accordance
affection
alabaster
alliance
altogether
amazing
ambition
anticipated
anxiety
ascend
assembly
attain
authorize

bankrupt
belligerent
besieging
borrowing

campaign
capable
captive
career
castle
celestial
citizen
claimed
clamorous

climber
comprehend
conceded
condemned
confident
confute
connected
consequence
consigned
continuing
contradict
contrary
convinced
correspondent
costume
counseled
counseling
Creator
crisis
curious

debtor
deceive
degree
delicacy
dependent
descended
destined
detailed

devout
digested
disagreeable
discourage
discourse
dishonore
dissevered
disturbance
divine
drenched

embarrassed
eminent
endowed
enthusiastic
envious
essay
exchanging
exclusively
exist
exquisite

feud
financial
flatter
formidable
forsake
fragment
fraternal

frightened
fruitless

garrison
gayeties
gayety
gilded
grateful
guardian

heir
hereditary
heroism
honor
humor

imitate
immortal
inalienable
indebted
indifferent
inhabitant
insolvent
instinct
institution
intercede
interior
interviewed

intimate
invent

jingling

lacked
latter
leisure
literary
loitering
lowliness
loyalty
luxury

magic
merchandise
merit
minister
moderate
mortal
mysterious

necessity
nursery

obedience
oblivion
ourselves

painful
pa[illegible]
pe[illegible]
p[illegible]
perpetually
ph[illegible]tom
p[illegible]e
p[illegible]rty
pri[illegible]ilege
product
program
prompt
proof
pursuit

rally
rapidity
recognition
reference
refuge

regulate
religion
remittance
renowned
repetition
representation
resistance
royal

satisfactory
saucy
scattered
scorning
sealed
secrecy
self-evident
sentimental
seriously
settlement
severe
Shakespeare
shifting
shrieked
slender

sovereign
spontaneous
spotless
standard
stubborn
succession
support
surpassing
sympathized
sympathy

tenderness
terminate
tragedy
transferring

unnecessary

volunteered

warfare
witch

SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST

See Manual

accommodate	hydrant	zeal	sphere
fidelity	conceived	prejudiced	cutlery
substantial	delicatessen	limousine	chandelier
gymnasium	prosecuted	veranda	auxiliary
immigration	dignity	algebra	stenography
venerable	nausea	calisthenic	appendicitis
benefactor	gymnastics	municipal	manufacture
irrigate	fertilizer	appreciate	pharmacy
maintenance	counterfeit	equinoctial	associate
creamery	boulevard	croquet	restaurant
inoculate	alfalfa	airplane	preliminary
catalogue	granary	utensils	musical
miscellaneous	cretonne	zoölogical	innocence
convalescent	cafeteria	mischievous	suffice
melody	liberal	political	official
chiffonier	social	edifice	convention
unique	penitentiary	affidavit	allege

WORDS FOR A SPELLING MATCH

hereditary	inalienable	miracle	witch
enthusiastic	references	indebted	sovereign
bankrupt	altogether	consequences	insolvent
accompanied	dissevered	authorizes	recognition
financial	exclusively	envious	belligerent
sympathized	anticipated	indifferent	debtor
obedience	satisfactory	necessity	guardian
peasant	unearthly	repetition	formidable

discouraged	representation	apparel	witnessed
conceded	loyalty	complimentary	conscious
tragedy	privilege	representative	development
institution	sentimental	etiquette	author
secrecy	merchandise	cordially	extinguished
leisure	luxury	ambassador	suffocated
remittance	Shakespeare	sincerely	wretched
besieging	perpetually	schedules	turpentine
deceive	program	changeable	character
exquisite	mysterious	decreasing	occurrence
celestial	phantom	whooping-cough	Christian
embarrassed	shrieked	discipline	phrases
correspondents	pursuit	burden	allegiance
interviewed	delicacy	Massachusetts	immigrant
loitering	consigned	civilization	chivalry
poverty	dishonored	chrysanthemum	geranium
succession	thermometer	genuine	decision

RULES FOR SPELLING

RULE 1: To express more than one, we add *s* or *es* to the singular; as, hill, hills; peach, peaches.

RULE 2: When a noun ends with *y* preceded by a *vowel,* the plural is formed by adding *s* in the regular way; as boy, boys; chimney, chimneys; turkey, turkeys; valley, valleys.

RULE 3: When a noun ends with *y* preceded by a *consonant,* the plural is formed by changing *y* to *i,* and adding *es;* as, liberty, liberties; family, families; history, histories; berry, berries.

RULE 4: Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form the plural by changing these letters to *ves;* as, life, lives; knife, knives; leaf, leaves; calf, calves; shelf, shelves.

RULE 5: When a noun ends in *o,* the plural is generally formed by adding *s;* as, piano, pianos; solo, solos; banjo, banjos; cuckoo, cuckoos.

RULE 6: Some nouns that end in *o* form the plural by adding *es;* as, potato, potatoes; mosquito, mosquitoes; cargo, cargoes; negro, negroes; tomato, tomatoes.

RULE 7: Most words ending in silent *e* drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a *vowel;* as, move, moving; change, changing; notice, noticing; love, lovable; insure, insurance.

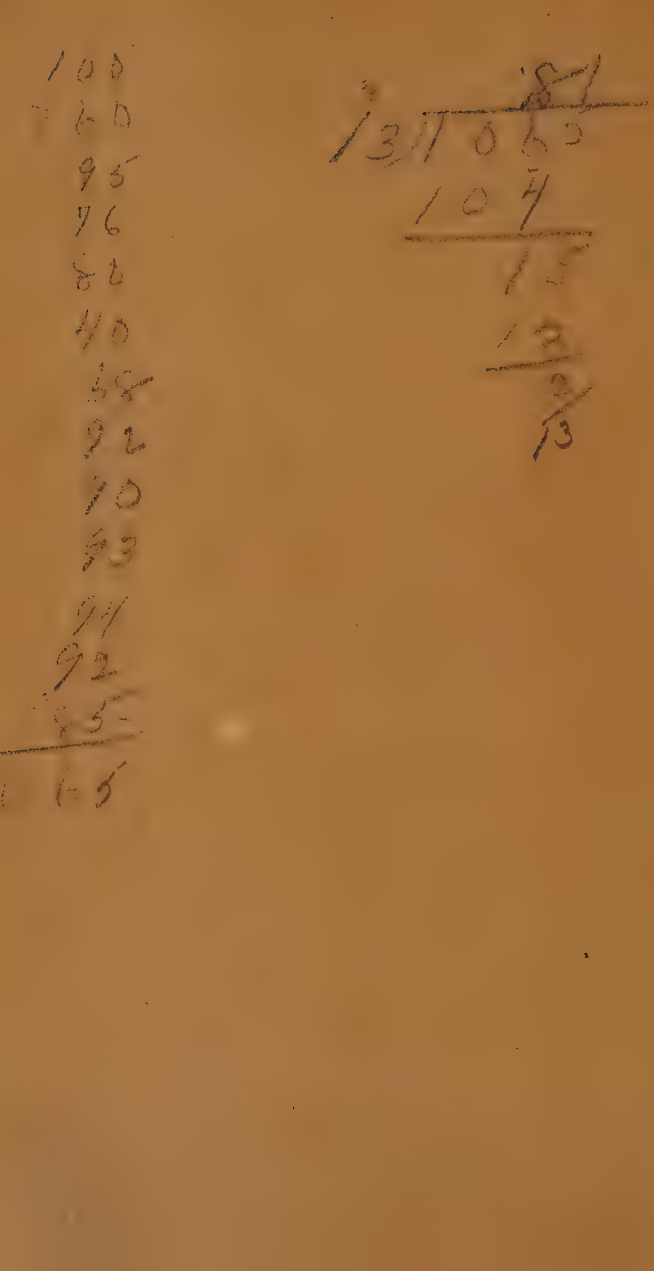
Exceptions to RULE 7:

hoeing	dyeing	changeable	peaceable
shoeing	singeing	agreeable	manageable
seeing	tingeing	noticeable	serviceable

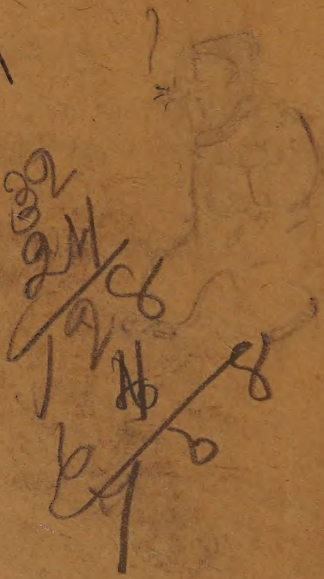
RULE 8: Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single *consonant* preceded by a single *vowel*, double the final *consonant* before a suffix beginning with a *vowel;* as, begin, beginning; run, running; put, putting; shop, shopping; prefer, preferred.

Tell why the final *l*, *r*, and *t* are not doubled in the following words: reveal, revealed; limit, limited; slumber, slumbering; benefit, benefited.

RULE 9: Words ending in *y* generally change the *y* to *i* when the following suffixes are added: *es*, *ed*, *er*, *est*, *ful*, *fy*, *hood*, *ly*, *ment*, *ness*. When the suffix *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, we do not change the *y:* as, deny, denying.



Robert Miller



Harry Miller

Robert Miller

1927

~~Harry~~ Miller

Harry

Harry Miller